The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2422. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter from Judge Douglas on the Presidency.

The Administration and Mexico—Governor Walker and Mr. Buchanan—Coal Contracts for the Navy.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23.

The Administration despairs of any change for the better in Mexico—at least for some time to come. MR. BUCHANAN says he shall interfere in no way whatever, nor does he believe that Congress will do anything in the premises. Nothing has been heard from Mr McLANE lately. Troops will not be *landed* even at the solicitation of the Juarez Government, to protect American lives and property.

The report that Secretary CASS is preparing a paper on the subject of neutral rights, which has been submitted to the Cabinet for consideration, is entirely a fabrication. I have the best authority for saying that he has not written a word on the subject, nor does he contemplate at present anything of the kind.

Secretary FLOYD continues in delicate health, and serious apprehensions are felt for the result. His family are anxious that he should retire from his present position. He has removed to the Soldiers' Home.

Judge DOUGLAS left this afternoon for New-York, where he will spend several weeks.

Although Governor WALKER dined with Mr. BUCHANAN on Saturday last, he declares the continuance of their previous political differences, and says that no one can ever justify or excuse the Lecompton outrage. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23.

The friends of Judge DOUGLAS here are in possession of the following letter, explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency, and of which they have permitted a copy to be taken for publication:

WASHINGTON, June 22, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination. Before the question can be finally determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have all faith they will, the Democratic Party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860 to adhere to the principles embodied in the compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati Platform of 1856, as expounded by Mr. BUCHANAN in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic Party—which I cannot anticipate—to repudiate these, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and, in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave-trade, or a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories beyond the powers of the people legally to control it as other property, it is due to candor to say that, in such an event, I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me. Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit,

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

(Signed) S. A. DOUGLAS.

To J. B. DORR, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa.

The opinion among gentlemen connected with the diplomatic corps is, that although the Governments of Europe not engaged in the present hostilities, are desirous of and hope for peace, the complications are so great that there is almost an impossibility of preventing a general war. In such an event, there is no doubt but that Russia will array herself with France.

S. CALWELL is the lowest bidder for supplying the Philadelphia Navy yard with coal, under the advertisement of the Bureau of Navy-yards and docks. WALDEN PORTER, of Boston, will supply the Gosport and Brooklyn Navy-yards and the Naval Asylum of Philadelphia, and PHILANDER AIMES the Boston Navy-yard. All the bids for supplying coal are unusually low—all of them are within $4 a ton, and some of them are as low as $3 14. These are the first lettings under the recent law requiring coal for naval purposes to be procured by contract, it having previously been purchased by coal agents.

The bids for some of the other Stores, advertised by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, exhibit the fact of artful calculations with a view of securing awards. As an instance, writing paper, at several mills only a ream, the proposer being aware there is comparatively but little of it used, while high prices are charged on other articles, the design being to secure a lower aggregate bid than other competitors, who are not so well acquainted with this particular "trick of the trade," but which is not uncommon in offering for Governmental contracts.

From Boston.

RESPITE OF PLUMER—SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINE—GAS METER EXPLOSION.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 23.

A special messenger from Washington arrived in this city to-day, bringing a document from the National Executive postponing the execution of CYRUS W. PLUMER, the mutineer of the *Junior*, from Friday, June 24, to Friday, July 8.

Returns of the recent vote in Maine indicate that State aid to the Aroostook Railroad has been refused.

The sum of $175,000 has been subscribed by the merchants of this city for the purpose of establishing a Southern steamship line. A meeting will soon take place for the permanent organization of the company.

A large gas meter on Washington-street, belonging to the Cambridge Gas-Works, exploded last evening, breaking the leg of G. R. DARRACOTT, Esq., in two places, and badly cutting his shoulder and temple. JOHN CAMPBELL was knocked fifteen feet, and injured internally—probably fatally. DANIEL EATON had an arm broken.

The regatta on Charles River yesterday resulted as follows:

Wherries, two miles: *R. F. Clark*, 13 minutes, 52 seconds; *Thos. Doyle*, 14 minutes, 42 seconds.

Double sculls, two miles: *Novice*, 14 minutes, 31 seconds; *Aurora*, 14 minutes, 40 seconds.

Each of the winners received prizes of $50.

The third race was for six-oared boats, three miles, the *Harvard* winning the race in 19 minutes 11½ seconds.

The *Leader*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., four-oared, came in in 20 minutes, 34½ seconds. The prize was $100. The *Leader* was beaten 1 minute, 1 second, computed time. The *Leader* returns to New-York on Friday.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 23.

In the New-Hampshire House of Representatives to-day a stringent bill in relation to the rendition of alleged fugitive slaves was reported by the Judiciary Committee. The bill provides that any person who shall aid or abet in any rendition of a person claimed as a slave, shall be punished for the first offence by five years' imprisonment, and for the second by imprisonment for life. The bill passed its first stages by a vote of 134 to 101.

Convention of the National Dress Reform Association in Auburn.

AUBURN, Thursday, June 23.

The National Dress Reform Association convened here yesterday, and is still in session. The attendance is large, and numerous speakers of ability are present. The discussions have been exceedingly spirited and interesting, and thus far the Convention has been the most successful one the Society has ever held.

A Quick Passage.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 23.

A private dispatch from New-Orleans says the steamer *Commerce*, which sailed hence on the 11th inst., reached Havana on the 13th.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 22.

The steamship *Montgomery*, of Cromwell's line, arrived at the wharf yesterday afternoon. She experienced very strong head winds.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida* arrived at the wharf at 10 o'clock last night. All well.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO.

Two and a Half Millions in Treasure on the Way to New-York.

Discovery of the Ruins of a Large City on the Isthmus.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 23.

The steamship *William H. Webb* arrived here to-day, from Minatitlan, bringing San Francisco dates to the 6th inst., and 19 passengers.

The steamship *Golden Age* left San Francisco on the 6th inst., with 1,000 passengers and $2,643,000 in treasure.

When the *Webb* left Minatitlan, a rumor was current there that the Church Party had taken Oajaca.

The Isthmus was healthy while the rivers were full, and the transit route in excellent order.

The ruins of a city have been discovered near Huatuleco. They cover four miles, and embrace stone fortifications and bastions, extending to the sea. Curious and rich antiquities were found, including vases and silverings.

Mr. CHARLES MUZZEY, the Artist-Correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, was drowned on the 13th, while bathing at Huatuleco.

Advices from Mexico report Minister MCLANE sick at Vera Cruz. Gen. COBOS was at Jalapa, with 1,000 men, and it was rumored was about invading Tehuantepec by a mountain road to the cities of Tehuantepec and Juchitan.

The Patricios had massacred a large party of Juchitecos.

From California we hear of a sudden advance in Navigation stock, quoted at 40 per cent.

General business was more active, and the accounts from the mines are flattering.

From Fraser's River gloomy accounts continued to be received.

Oregon dates are to the 26th ult. The first message of Governor WHITTAKER reports the State generally prosperous.

Honolulu dates are to May 7. A tariff, increasing duties from five to ten per cent., had been adopted, to go into effect one year from its passage.

Congressional Nomination in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, June 23.

The Hon. ALEXANDER C. WALKER, formerly a member of the State Legislature, has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress, to fill the place of Mr. STEPHENS.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, C. W., Thursday, June 23.

The break in the Welland Canal has been repaired, and boats will commence passing through at noon to-morrow.

VISIT OF GOV. MORGAN TO BUFFALO.

His Reception—Address of the Mayor and Response of the Governor, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

To-day, His Excellency Governor MORGAN has been publicly received by the civic and military authorities of this city, and in a manner which must be gratifying to him. The day was most propitious, the sky which in the morning looked dark and threatening, by noon had cleared, and a cool breeze sprung up, which added immensely to the comfort of the military and other participants in the out-of-door ceremonies. A little after 4 P. M. the train put at the service of the Governor and suite by the New-York Central Railroad Company arrived at the Erie-street depôt, where carriages were in waiting. The Governor, escorted by His Honor Mayor LOCKWOOD, entered one drawn by four white horses; others were filled with members of the Common Council and prominent citizens. Immediately on Governor MORGAN's appearance, an artillery salute was fired by a detachment of the Sixty-fourth Regiment.

The procession, composed of the Brigade, made up of the Sixty-fourth and Seventy-fourth Regiments, under the command of Brigadier-General SCROGGS, and the City authorities and citizens in carriages, then proceeded through Delaware, Chippewa and Main streets to the Mansion House, where His Excellency was formally welcomed to the City by His Honor Mayor LOCKWOOD, in the following terms:

GOVERNOR: In behalf of the Municipal Government and the citizens of Buffalo, I am instructed to bid you welcome to the city and its hospitalities.

This concourse of people, this array of our citizen soldiery, who honor you as their commanding chief, give you more eloquent assurance of respect than any language can express.

They come to greet Your Excellency, not as a partisan, but as the Chief Magistrate of the Empire State, of which they are proud to be citizens. Identified as you have been with the commercial interests of the Metropolis, and charged as you are with fostering the general welfare of the Commonwealth, they desire that you should become familiar with the condition of the second commercial city in the Union.

Though it is to be regretted that your visit should not have been at a time of greater business activity, I trust you will be pleased to inspect our harbor and our shipping, to see what facilities our commercial men have provided for the trans-shipment of freight from the Lake to the boats which navigate that channel of internal commerce, which has added millions to the wealth of the State, and made Buffalo what she is; to visit our public institutions, and, in short, to make a tour of observation through our city.

I will not detain you with further remarks. You are welcome, thrice welcome to Buffalo, and I trust your stay with us will convince you that our citizens intend this as no unmeaning civility, but as the honest expression of hearty good will and sincere esteem.

The Governor replied as follows:

Mr. Mayor, Members of the Council, and Citizens of Buffalo:

It was not necessary that there should have been any demonstration on the part of either the public authorities or the citizens of Buffalo, to increase my sense of obligation or to remind me of the hospitable character of its people. When, therefore, I received the invitation of the Mayor and Common Council to visit this growing and prosperous city, and to accept its hospitalities, it would have been more in accordance with my feelings to have done so in a manner less pretentious than that proposed by the municipal authorities. Nevertheless, having, incautiously perhaps, made a verbal promise to his Honor, the Mayor, early in the Winter, that I would visit your city, I did not feel at liberty to decline the more formal and signal courtesy. But the welcome that you have given me far exceeds anything I had imagined, a welcome which, in the few months I have been in official station, I have done nothing to deserve, one which I had no right to expect.

I entertained, and do still entertain, the opinion that this visit, conducted as I believed it would be, might result beneficially to you and to me; for it ought to be the purpose, as it undoubtedly is the duty of the Governor, besides taking care that the laws are faithfully executed, to have frequent consultations, active correspondence, and to mingle freely with his constituents. Their wishes are, at all times, entitled to the greatest consideration from him; their interests to his undivided attention. If I am correct in these views—if a free consultation and interchange of opinion upon matters affecting your interests, which are so closely allied to the interests of the whole State, are the result, then this visit will be fruitful for good, to myself first, and, I trust, also to you. But if, on the other hand, it is intended only as a personal compliment—as an occasion of pleasure, having no other or useful purpose or benefit in view, then it will be an error that it was undertaken.

You have the good fortune, Mr. Mayor, and fellow-citizens of Buffalo, to reside in an attractive locality, at the foot of charming Lake Erie. Advancing as your city has with gallant step from a population of 1,500 inhabitants in 1810, 8,000 in 1830, 50,000 in 1850, to a present estimate of 100,000. Your commerce not only exceeds that of any other port on the Lake, but is about equal to all the others combined. Your imports by lake, by canal, and by railroad, have reached the value of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars in a single year, and what is better, your exports have been quite as large. Your streets, your churches, your public edifices and private dwellings, your military organizations and your police, judging from what I see before me; your railroads, your banks, your hotels and your hospitals, all, all, are in corresponding proportions. You seem, in fact, to excel in most that exhibits a city's power and greatness. Results like these can be accomplished at no spot not favored of Heaven, and by no people who are not both enterprising and industrious.

Citizens of Buffalo, we have abundant cause to feel a just pride in the State of New-York, reaching beyond and far excelling that of any other in the confederacy, whether viewed in the extent and value of its agricultural productions, its commercial interests, its manufacturing and mechanical arts, its religious and educational establishments, its 900 miles of canal, its 3,500 miles of railroad, its 160 million dollars of banking capital, its military system and organization, its liberal support of the deaf and dumb, the blind, the idiot, the insane, the sick, the destitute and the orphan, and its numerous and populous cities, of which the fairest daughter is here laving her feet and regaling her eyes upon this beautiful lake and river, while the queenly mother rests in greatness and grandeur at the other end of the State, inhaling the soft breeze from the ocean, and by her wealth, her power and her liberality, giving tone and imparting influence to the commerce of the world.

Let us then, so act the several parts which have been assigned to us, that the good name of our State be not tarnished, and that she may not fall from her proud position.

When his Excellency closed, General SCROGGS proposed to the military three cheers for their Commander-in-Chief, which were given with a will and a tiger. At the close of these ceremonies the Governor was escorted to his rooms, and the military and the concourse of people assembled passed away, in the midst of demonstrations of satisfaction.

At half-past seven in the evening, His Excellency sat down to a splendid repast, which Mr. DOSSHEIMER had spread for the Committee, their guests and such of our citizens as had been honored with an invitation. The entertainment was highly creditable to the providence and taste of mine host of the mansion, and was admired and enjoyed by the company assembled.

At the table His Honor the Mayor presided, assisted by Alderman TANNER and A. M. CLAPP. On the right of the Mayor sat Governor MORGAN and his suite, and on his left ex-President FILLMORE and other distinguished guests.

The streets in the neighborhood of the station, and every avenue through which the procession passed, were filled with a moving mass of people. This was particularly the case in Main-street. From the windows many a greeting came in the shape of waving handkerchiefs, which Governor MORGAN was constantly engaged in acknowledging.

To-morrow, at 11 A. M., a review of the police force will take place at the Council Chamber, at which time remarks will be made by Gov. MORGAN, the Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, and ALBERT SAWIN, Esq.

In the afternoon, the State Arsenal will be thrown open to the public, and after 3, His Excellency gives a public levee, thus allowing the presentation of such as choose to call on him. LISTON.

The Fourth Ward Reading and Coffee Room.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Speeches by Mayor Tiemann, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Orville Gardiner.

The new Reading and Coffee Room, intended to meet the wants of those who are driven to the barroom in lack of better sources of amusement, is on the second floor of No. 26 New-Bowery, and was crowded last night by young men and old, from the Fourth and Seventh Wards, who met to hear the opening speeches. The magnitude of the crowd was a practical illustration of the efficacy of a scheme so designed and well conducted. Mayor TIEMANN presided, and made the opening speech. He described the objects of the institution as being mainly to keep young men out of bad company, to afford to them social attractions somewhat better than those furnished by the porter-houses and saloons which they were tempted to resort to in their idle hours, and, whilst so amusing them, to supply them means of physical enjoyment and mental improvement. The Mayor was loudly cheered.

Mr. C. L. BRACE then described the purposes of the Association more at length, and was followed by

Mr. BRIGGS, who impressed on his hearers the advantages of total abstinence; and, in discussing the question why such men as Mayor TIEMANN, HENRY WARD BEECHER and PETER COOPER, (all being present,) were not savages, whose outward adornments consisted of a thick coat of red paint applied promiscuously, argued that the reason of the difference was simply their Christianity and superior enlightenment.

The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was introduced by the Mayor and loudly cheered. He said he had been invited to be present with them to-night, not to make a speech, but to hold a familiar talk with them, and that it would give him great pleasure to do so. His friend, (Mr. BRIGGS,) who had sat down, had regaled them and delighted his own imagination with the possible picture of the savage state of himself (Mr. BEECHER,) Mr. TIEMANN and Mr. COOPER, and he (the speaker) could only say that Mr. COOPER would have been an awfully homely savage. [Laughter.] He would have occasion whenever he looked in his glass to be thankful for civilization. [Renewed Laughter.] But it was not the outside that made the man. He had been taught to be thankful for that ever since he had known every thing, for a man might be very homely and very tolerably good. He might certainly be very homely, and very happy. He knew both of those propositions himself. [Applause.] He supposed that the success of this enterprise was not to depend on any speech to be made in its favor. What the room was would determine what their success was to be. They could not go aside of the great laws that govern everything. If they had on both sides saloons that made men happier than they were in the reading and coffee-room, they would swamp this place and it would go down. If men thought they could be happier in the drinking shop, there would always be men enough to fill the drinking saloons. Now, if a man were happier at home than anywhere else, we need not make any provision for his entertainment, for home was God's Church, and the man that believed home better than any other place on earth, needed no angels to guard him, except those he had about him—father and mother, or brother and sister or wife and children. So, too, it was with the young who are well off, and are in circumstances of society in which they can provide their own amusement and recreation, and their own information. There would be no good in providing for them. It was for men who lack that such rooms as this were opened. Now, who were those men? A great many were strangers floating hither; a great many were mechanics, journeymen, day laborerers; a great many were clerks; a great many without any fixed employment. They were men who had not been anchored anywhere, only by fits and starts. But they were not men who, because you put Scripture passages on the walls, and good texts over the door, would come into this room. A great many who were here to-night were here from mere curiosity, to hear what would be said and see what would be done. Perhaps they would come up once or twice afterwards, and if they saw a long, tolerably bleak and white room—if they saw but a few men—no circle to cheer them—nothing to warm them up and make them feel happy—they would not come again. They might be gone after and dragged to it, but they would not come to it, any more than to a prison. The room must be made inviting, and then the men would not need any invitation. Among those things necessary, if they wanted to have a coffee-room, it was to be kept in mind that, in the first place, they must have good coffee, and his only receipt for that would be to go to the principal hotels and all the railroad depôts in the country, and just to make coffee as they didn't. [Laughter.] Well, there was something amusing in that But he noticed one thing, men of the world in meeting him would say, "Let us go up to Windust's." Well, what was there to be found there? Something that they could get better there than anywhere else. And so of other saloons. Now, if there was a place where the people, full of good moral intent, got bad coffee and sour bread, they wouldn't go there any more. [Laughter.] Now, if there was one place where men should be sure not to have sour bread—and if they were not, it would not be baker's bread—and good coffee, it should be here, and that would draw men here. The coffee should be of the best and the bread of the best, because of the competition. The reason was plain. They would be in competition with men who had their interests at stake. If this thing broke down and went to the ground, its projectors would not be injured to any extent whatever, after they had paid the arrears of rent. But there were tens of thousands in this City who worked in that way, and who, if they did not succeed in their shops or saloons, felt they must go down, and their children with them. They concentrated in their business all the desire they had for wealth, and all these things made them malicious. Now, this was a tremendous competition, and it could not be met on partial ground. Men could have their brandy and their rum and their gin, so called, whatever they might be, and these would cluster round them various temptations; therefore, what few things this Association had to offer must be thoroughly good, else it would yield to this competition. It was, of course, shameful to hear ministers talk of good eating, though they were supposed to be the best judges—but, he must say, he liked to see it more in others than practice it himself, for he had to talk a good deal, and he never could talk on a full stomach—however, he had noticed that since the world began, good fellowship and good cheer went close together; and hence he did not hesitte to say that good cheer was very closely allied to good sociality, and good sociality to good morality, and good morality stood in close relationship to good religion. He held there ought to be no sort of mistake about this. If they were going to open here a competitious moral reading-room, and to have it on the basis of something to eat and something to drink, they ought to have virtuous bread and pious coffee—[laughter]—and it would be a sin and a shame for them to be immoral in their provisions. [Renewed laughter.] How this would be he did not know, but he would know, by-and-by, for he meant to call on them. In the next place, they were going to have a reading-room. That was good, too. When a man had filled his stomach and stretched himself on a chair, he wanted a good read. A hungry man didn't want to read. [Laughter.] But the papers provided to be read were not to be of any denominational cast. They were not to be managed in any such way as to betray a spirit of bigotry. For the Catholic there should be provided the Catholic papers; for the Unitarians, Unitarian papers; for the Universalists, Universalist papers; for the Presbyterians, Presbyterian papers; and for the Congregationalists, Congregational papers. He would also have Democratic and Republican papers, and eunuch papers for those that wanted neither the one nor the other. [Laughter.] And so he should go through the whole list, and it would be people's own fault if they did not find here the sole food that would satisfy them. There should be no interest considered here but that promoting the interest and comfort of people coming here, without intermeddling with them at all. It seemed to him there ought to be shelves here lined with books—but not such books as a man could get anywhere. Knowledge was cheap here. Knowledge and rum were, in fact, the cheapest things in America. There ought to be books here that mechanics needed and could not get anywhere else—books of travels. Encyclopedias, books of reference in the various departments of mechanical skill in which are employed ten thousand young men in this City, who might be brought here at night to refer to something they had been working on through the day,—books on the history of religion in all nations and describing the tenets of different sects, for how many men who did not go to church liked to discuss the differences between the sects, and generally the less they knew about it the more they talked of it. [Laughter.] The more the knowledge the more the silence. It was when the lake was filling up through countless streams that the waters surged; when filled up it was still. They were going to have all sorts of men here, and should have all kinds of works, moral, religious and scientific. There was no man on earth, not even an hostler, who, in giving the last rub to his horse, did not like to give him another touch. Why, there wasn't a mother who, after she had washed and combed her baby, and set it daintily on her knee, was more proud of it than an engineer of his engine when he had polished it up. This was a general desire. The fireman catered to it in going through the streets, and it was easily seen how it was catered to in the saloons. Don't, (the Speaker said,) have a bleak, barren, waste, undecorated room. You have begun, I see. You have an ice-pitcher here. That would be very nice to contemplate in August. Now it is not so fascinating. The next is a widow, with her orphan children. It is a mournful subject, and I hope none of you will soon give cause for a similar exhibition of artistic skill. The next is a fireman's monument in Greenwood. I hope that the time will never come when any of you shall be so commemorated.

A VOICE—There's a portrait of WASHINGTON, too.

Yes, and it is the smallest of them, too. [Laughter.] I understand that there is to be more of them. I hope so. I will even see to it myself, to-morrow, that there will be half a dozen more of them, if any gentleman of the Committee will call on me. Line the walls with pictures—not with trash. I don't believe there is a true artist of the City of New-York who, if this room be a sure success, would not take pleasure to paint a picture himself to adorn these walls for the enjoyment of the workingmen who will come to this haunt. Having spoken of the social condition of man, in reference to which Mr. BEECHER advocated the necessity of making the room free to all, teetotalers or otherwise, and having urged the impropriety of one man, because of his being a teetotaler, attempting to lord it over another who was not, he concluded amid loud cheering.

There were calls for Judge CARDOZO, but he did not appear.

ORVILLE GARDNER's was the next name, and, after a time he ascended the platform and said: Men sometimes get out of place, and that is the position that I feel myself in at present, not feeling myself a man that's capable of addressing so intelligent an audience as this. But I am a man that has seen a great deal of the life of New-York. I can say but little. I am not much of a talker, especially in public, when so eminent men as our worthies exists. But I can say this, that I feel proud to-night that I am countenanced, being a man of back life so bad as I have been, by such eminent men as those, the heads and rulers of our great City. Well, now, how is this? These men but a few back months would not notice me in the street. If they did, it was with the finger of scorn towards me, so far as my association would be with them. But, since I have my eyes opened I have quit rowdyism, which there are, I believe, hundreds present to-night that I have indulged in the intoxicating cup with, and have partaken of all the varieties of the sin of New-York, which is without number, but, through the Providence of God, and being a child of many prayers and of good friends, I have been led from the wilderness of intoxication and of sin, and placed into a road of light, and of joy, and of peace. Now, in drinking, and carousing, and rowdying around the City of New-York, I suppose the most of you think, as I did, that there is no other enjoyment on earth but in that way. Well, now, they say the way of light to these things is to try another course. Now, I have tried that to my heart's content. I can say to-night that the last fifteen months since I have reformed, and throwed aside the intoxicating drink, I have seen more real comfort, joy, pleasure—solid comfort it is. It is not only for a moment, but it is comfort that we can lay down in peace with, and get up in solid peace with, and it carries us through the world with the road and path of peace. There is another thing I would like to say a few words upon with reference to this room, as this Committee has seen proper to put me in this room as Superintendent of it, and I hope to see myself supported by just such men as I myself was once, and that this room will be filled with them night and day. I will be here to receive you, to give you all I can give. The room is yours, and we intend to supply you with all sorts of books and papers, of all denominations, and I am glad, to-night, to see so many of my old associates that I used once to travel and go prowling around the streets of New-York with. I hope that I shall so conduct myself that I will be an example before you, that you may see in my ways that there is no pleasure in drinking rum, and carousing, and sitting up o'nights to see carousing and drinking in grog-shops. Now, this grog-shop business is very good for a little time, but how bad the head feels in the morning! [Laughter.] I know this. I have been there myself, year after year. But, thank God, I stand here to-night, forbearing all intoxicating drinks, and I have a friend to go with me that sticks closer than a brother, the Lord Jesus Christ, and through him we can stand firm, and though the world, and hell and all the powers may stand against us. And I am glad I have got religion. I am glad I left off drinking rum. I am glad I have left the gambling room. I am glad I left off all sin of every kind. I am trying to lead a different life, and I am trying, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, to continue in it, and am resolved to follow this life out, so long as God gives me an inheritance here on earth.

The speaker sat down amid applause, and was followed by several others. At about 10 o'clock the meeting dissolved.

Amusements.

PALACE GARDEN.—This popular place of outdoor amusement opens for the season to-night, and with a programme which is well calculated to attract the favorable attention of the public. The Metropolitan Music Society have secured the grounds for a week, and propose to give a nightly concert on an unusual scale of completeness. An orchestra of sixty performers has been engaged, numbering some of the finest soloists in the City. In addition to this the celebrated pianist, Mr. S. B. MILLS, has been secured, and will play one or two pieces every night. The programme is an extremely attractive one, and with Messrs. BERGMANN, H. B. DODWORTH and BRISTOW as conductors, will undoubtedly receive the best interpretation. An enterprise like this deserves success, for it is good and economical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The testimonial to AMATI DUBREUL to-morrow will be quite a brilliant event. The entire opera of "Ernani" will be given, with Mme. GAZZANIGA, Signor STEFANI, GNONE and GAS PARONI, and after this a musical interlude, in which Herr FORMES, Signor BRIGNOLI, Signor SBRIGLIA and Signor AMODIO will sing some of their most famous *morceaux*.

The Award of the $350,000 State Loan.

The proposals for a five per cent. Loan of $350,000, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt, were opened by the Comptroller yesterday morning, and following awards made:

	Bid for.	Premium.	Award.
Thompson Brothers	$100 000 at 100 80		$25,000
Thompson Brothers	100,000 at 101.01		100 000
Thompson Brothers	100,000 at 101.11		100,000
Thompson Brothers	50 000 at 101.28		50,000
Rufus H. King	100 000 at 100 00		——
John Sill	35,000 at 100 96		25,000
John Sill	25,000 at 100 26		——
John Sill	50,000 at 100.00		——
R. H. King, J. B. Plumb and V. Ten Eyck	350,000 at 100.00		——
Williamsburgh City Bank	25,000 at 101 05		25,000
Williamsburgh City Bank	25 000 at 100.91		25,000
Williamsburgh City Bank	25 000 at 100 51		——
Williamsburgh City Bank	25,000 at 100.25		——
			$350,000

In consequence of the absurd story going the rounds of the papers, that the Post-office Department was losing annually, from the use of counterfeit stamps, a million of dollars, the General Post-office, says the Washington *Star*, is in receipt of numerous offers of patent contrivances of various kinds, which, in the opinion of each inventor, will prove an infallible remedy for such abuse.

THE TURF.

Trot between Flora Temple and Princess—Princess Wins in Two Straight Heats—Flora Temple Disabled—Trot on the Union Course.

Aldermen, Councilmen, and the sporting characters—the weather included—did all they could to make yesterday a genuine "Derby Day." The two Boards adjourned their regular meetings, the weather put on its most smiling face, in honor of the trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, in harness, for $5 000 a side. Those who believed in the ability of the latter mare to beat the former, notwithstanding her defeat a week since, were sufficiently numerous to keep up the excitement as to the final issue of the contest between New-York and California, and as a natural consequence a large concourse of sporting men and their adherents were at the Eclipse Course yesterday afternoon. Those who went by the noon train lounged around the hotel near the Course, discussing subjects relating to the trot, and telling their experience in sporting matters, until the rising tide of pleasure seekers caused them to go within the inclosure of the track. The majority of those who assumed to be "knowing ones" stated oracularly and positively that *Flora* must win the race. But little attention seemed to be paid to the stories which were so industriously circulated with reference to the trot a week ago—that it was a throw-off match, and that *Princess'* backers had arranged matters so as to get heavier odds. The attendance at the track was by no means so large as it was last week. The stands were comfortably filled and there was a goodly number of carriages in the inclosure. A tedious delay in bringing out the horses gave those whose pockets were well lined an opportunity of staking such sums as they desired. The odds at first ran largely in favor of *Flora*. One hundred to seventy was freely offered, and taken in the same spirit. In some quarters one hundred to fifty was given. Afterwards—before the first heat—one hundred to eighty were given on *Princess*.

Just as the people were getting wearied with the delay, *Princess* and *Flora* made their appearance. Though both were covered, the quick, nervous step of the former easily distinguished her from the latter, even at a distance. Both horses seemed to be in excellent condition. The track was as solid and as smooth as a barn floor. Everything, in short, promised a close and an exciting contest.

When the horses were trotted around the track, in order to satisfy the spectators and to stimulate the betting, they divided admiration equally, but no sooner was an attempt made to score than *Flora's* backers began to feel a little nervous. *Princess* started to score at the third quarter-pole, and came up beautifully to the judges' stand each time, but to appearance *Flora* was unusually excitable. Three starts were made before her driver, FABIUS TALLMAN, could manage to bring her down to her work, then she managed to get her best foot foremost. *Princess* had the inside and a trifle the advantage in the start. On the first quarter *Flora* broke badly, and before she recovered herself *Princess* had got the start of her by at least two lengths. On the second quarter, just as the gap began to close, *Flora* broke again and lost at least another length. Coming down the home-stretch she regained what she had lost enough to let *Princess* pass the judges' stand only a length in advance of her, making the first mile in two minutes twenty-six seconds. The second mile was about a repetition of the first. *Flora* broke badly several times, and before she had reached the half mile post had evidently lost the heat. Mr. EOFF, the owner and driver of *Princess*, had her completely in hand, and came to the judges' stand nearly a dozen lengths in advance of *Flora*. Time was announced for the first heat of two miles, 5:02. The first mile had been accomplished in 2:26; the first half mile in 1:13, and the mile and a half in 3:39. The quickest time on record.

Much surprise was manifested at the result, but when *Flora* was brought to a stand still, the cause of her breaking so badly was too apparent. During the heat she had cast two fore-shoes, one of which she lost on the first quarter, cutting herself so badly that she bled quite freely. Of course the aspect of affairs was completely reversed. It was evident that *Flora* was beaten, and for her to attempt the second heat was a mere matter of form. The largest odds—as high as one hundred to ten and one hundred to five—were offered in favor of *Princess*. *Flora's* friends claimed persistently that her mishap alone had lost her the heat, while others who were slightly envious of her fame, and of the supremacy which she has held so long among trotting horses, claimed that for bottom she could not compare with *Princess*. They urged the fact, that during the heat *Princess* had kept at the same steady gait, not making a single break. One old gentleman, on the Judges stand, became quite excited on the subject. In his opinion *Flora* was done for. When *Princess* was on the track, she hadn't a chance. By way of backing up his statements, he thrust his hand in his pocket and pulled out a dollar bill which enveloped a couple of quarters. "There," said he, "I hain't got much money, but I'll bet twelve shillings against six that *Princess* wins the race." Some one mildly suggested that much larger odds had been given on the Track. "Well," he replied, "I wish I had a thousand to stake even against your thousand, if you've got one. I didn't dare bet any here until I heard *Princess'* owner offer to stake six hundred to a thousand on her; then I thought I was safe. You are a great lot of rascals around here," he proceeded; "I had my account book sticking out of my pocket, and some of these pickpockets knew that it had money in it, and took it, but I got the man's name and number." Before the old gentleman finished his oration, the horses were on the track again. *Flora* was evidently badly lamed by her accident, and there were little hopes of her accomplishing much. There were some doubts as to whether she would not be withdrawn entirely. After one or two false starts, the horses got a fine send-off. On the first quarter *Flora* broke. Mr. EOFF kept *Princess* in hand just far enough ahead to tantalize his antagonist. Through the mile and through the heat the horses maintained their relative positions, *Princess* coming in ahead with ease. The two miles were accomplished in 5:05—the first mile in 2:34 and the first half mile in 1:17. Much sympathy was expressed for *Flora's* mishap, and many prophecies were ventured as to what would have been had she not cast her shoes. The following is the summary of the race:

ECLIPSE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING MATCH.—Thursday, June 23, second match, $5,000; two mile heats in harness.

J. L. EOFF, b. m. *Princess*	1	1
D. TALLMAN, b. m. *Flora Temple*	2	2
	First Heat.	Second Heat
Half mile	1:13	1:17
First mile	2:26	2:34
Second mile	2:36	2:31
Total	5:02	5:05

A delay of an hour at the Railroad station while waiting for the 7 o'clock train, gave the gamblers and their confederates a fine opportunity to employ their skill in thimble-rigging and three-card *monté*. The appearance of the cars was of course the signal for a general stampede. To the honor of the Long Island Railroad Company be it said, that the accommodations were ample. Sixteen or seventeen passenger, besides three platform cars, were loaded. The latter the newsboys appropriated to themselves, and there incipient Aldermen or Councilmen, if not Governors or even Tom Hyers amused themselves as they alone know how. Taking off their hats, they let the wind whistle through their hair, and fairly rivaled the locomotive in screaming out their delight as the train went faster. One among them, who had won six dollars, was a king. All classes and every shade of color, respectability, age and intelligence were fully represented. At an opportune moment—when the train had got below Bedford and just as it was slackening its speed—three or four conductors appeared simultaneously. Seats were vacated with amazing celerity. The youngsters, and with them the oldsters as well, dropped over the side of the car and running ahead—not a very difficult feat when the Long Island Railroad cars are competitors—they managed to climb on the train when the tickets had already been collected, and mingled themselves with the crowd. Others informed the conductors that they were very thankful for their ride and left incontinently, while a few attempted to make their way into Brooklyn on the plea that they had lost their excursion tickets. It was after 8 o'clock before the excursionists reached New-York.

Just before the great race a trot came off at the Union Course, of which the following is a summary:

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Thursday, June 23.—Match, $1,000; Mile heats; best three in five.

J. DOTY named s. g. *Philadelphia*. 1
P. VOORHIS named b. m. *Bay Mare*. 2

Bay Mare trotted to a wagon, and *Philadelphia* to harness. *Philadelphia* distanced *Bay Mare* in the first heat. Her time was 2:40½. Betting was 100 to 50 on the winner.

Field Day of the Third Brigade.

The Third Brigade, New-York State Militia, commanded by Brigadier General HALL, and composed of the Seventh, Eighth and Fifty-fifth Regiments, paraded yesterday at East New-York, on a parade-ground which has not its equal in the vicinity of this City. The line was formed at 8 o'clock in front of the City Hall, whence the command proceeded to the South Ferry, and crossing there, proceeded by railroad to the place where its evolutions were to be performed. Neither of the regiments turned out with full ranks; the reason we endeavored to learn. Some of the men said the field day of the Brigade was always voted a bore; it was on the occasion of a regimental drill that each corps tried to appear to the best advantage. Others said the General seemed to imagine that the principal object of ordering them out was that he might review them fifteen or twenty times, and they had become *sick* of it. There were probably 1,200 men on the field yesterday, of whom 600 were in the ranks of the Seventh

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

Rutgers College Commencement.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

The Commencement exercises of Rutgers College are just over, and the streets of our quiet old city are thronged with a crowd of pleasure-seekers on their way to the ice-cream saloons and gardens, students in the agonies of packing up in time for the class-dinner and the early train, country-people searching for their vehicles, and grave and reverend gentlemen waiting to dine with the Alumni. This is New-Brunswick's only gala day. We neglect the Fourth of July, and pay not much regard to Christmas and New-Year's; Thanksgiving Day is but partially observed, and even Election days do not excite much enthusiasm—but Commencement arouses the whole country for miles around, and the "Old Dutch Church," the largest in the city, cannot comfortably contain the crowds of "fair ladies and brave men" who assemble to do honor to Rutgers and her students.

The Baccalaureate address to the graduating class was delivered in the College chapel, on Monday last, by the venerable President of the Institution, the Hon. THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, LL. D. It was, as usual, full of the soundest advice, and the most fatherly sympathy, and was most attentively listened to by a select and crowded auditory.

On Tuesday morning the annual address before the Alumni was delivered by the Rev. Dr. DEWITT, of Millstone, N. J., and is spoken of in terms of the highest praise. In the afternoon, after the usual secret exercises, the Literary Societies of the College, the Philoclean and Perthessophian, with the Faculty, Alumni, Trustees, Undergraduates, &c., formed in procession and marched to the Reformed Dutch Church, where the oration before the Literary Societies was delivered by Professor THEO. W. DWIGHT, of the Law Department of Columbia College, New-York City—his subject: "The Scholar and the Practical Man." The address was very able, and its frequent bursts of eloquence and happy hits provoked repeated applause.

In the evening the Junior orators appointed by the Faculty for excellence in Composition and Declamation, gave their exhibition at the same Church. The crowd was immense. The following gentlemen delivered orations upon the subjects affixed to their names, to the delectation of those upon the platforms and near the stage, the rest of the audience being either too distant to hear, or too much engaged in conversation, flirtation, &c., to listen:

J. C. Pumpelly, Oswego, N. Y.—E. Kent Kane.
C. Bidgy Goodwin, Savannah, Ga.—Woman's Influence.
W. H. Fallagh, Vernon Valley, L. I.—Man-Worship.
James Lyell, Newburgh, N. Y.—Woman
J. W. Bearoslee, New Fairfield, Conn.—The Reformation the Source of American Liberty.
Wm. E. Bogardus, Newburgh, N. Y.—Shakespeare.
Dupuytren Vermilye Hopewell, N. Y.—Enthusiasm.
Wm. B. Voorhees, Readington, N. J.—Moral Heroism.

The orations were all well written and delivered, and the orators were liberally rewarded with applause and bouquets. The music, by Dodworth, was, of course, excellent.

But to-day came the concluding ceremonies, and the greatest crowd. Seats were taken in the Church by 6 o'clock this morning, although the exercises did not commence until nearly 11:30. The ladies outnumbered the gentlemen, and crowded the galleries with their gay, bright-colored dresses, while below the black coats mustered in a crowded mass.

The following is the Programme of the Exercises:

T. Sandford Doolittle, New-York City, (second honor,) Latin Salutatory.
†E. Laight Wells, New-Brunswick, (third honor,) English Salutatory.
J. G. Floyd, Jr., Mattic, L. I., (fourth honor,) Honorary Oration—National Science as affecting National Character.
A. J. Sebring, Ovid, N. Y.—Observe and Reflect.
Wm. R. Vredenburgh, Freehold, N. J.—National Policy.
*Silas Kinne, Ovid, N. Y.—The Great West.
F. F. Cornell Somerville, N. J.—Changes.
*W. H. Bartles, Flemington, N. J.—Love of the Beautiful.
J. H. Collier, Athens, N. Y.—The Martyr Spirit.
J. M. Knapp, New-York City—Heroism.
*John Van Der Meulen, Lealand, Mich.—Count Egmont.
G. P. Garretson, New-Brunswick—Voice from an Orator's Tomb.
R. M. Whitbeck, Livingston, N. Y.—The Great and Good.
*J. H. Van Doren, Griggstown—College Influence.
G. Lee Stout, New-Brunswick—Temptations of Youth.
U. L. Gulick, Griggstown—Nationality.
*J. R. Brock, Newbury Vt—The Indians.
J. Kelly Rhinehart, Brunswick, N. Y.—Nature and its Seasons.
Gustavus Abeel Jr., Newark, N. J.—Henry Clay.
*Wm. Cornell, Plymouth, Ohio—Humility of Science
John P. Oudendorsk, New-Brunswick, (Poem)—Man's Better Self
Isaac Romaine, Bergen—Our Country's Hopes.
* A. P. Peck, Schenectady, N. Y.—Cedars of Lebanon.
A. K. Cogswell, New-Brunswick—Andrew Jackson
H. M. Voorhees, Whitehouse—Heroism of Philanthropy.
* Geo. N. Hill, Clarkstown, N. Y.—Ages Past and to Come.
Sam. J. Rogers, Oxford, N. H.—The Statesman: William, the Silent.
Henry W. Bookstaver, Montgomery, N. Y.—Realm of Thought.
F. F. Wilson, Somerville, N. J.—War.

(*) Voluntarily withdrawn. (†) Prevented by illness.

The orations were rather above the College average both as to composition and delivery. But the buzz of conversations, fan-wavings, dress rustlings, and all the innumerable, indescribable noises of a large assembly, prevented the speakers being audible but for a few feet from the platform. Applause and flowers were plentiful, however, and every one seemed gratified, except the President, who besought order, and begged the ladies to listen to what the young gentlemen had to say to them.

The prizes (gold medals) were then conferred as follows: Brodhead Prize for Classics, J. DIXON, Jr.; Suydam Prize for Natural Sciences, WM. CORNELL; Suydam Prize for English Composition, T. SANFORD DOOLITTLE, New-York City. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the Graduating Class, the degree of Master of Arts upon the candidates in course, and several honorary degrees, which we could not hear in the confusion, upon gentlemen from abroad. The Valedictory Oration (1st honor) was then pronounced by J. DIXON, Jr., of New Brunswick, and the assembly were dismissed with the benediction. Dodworth's Band, under the direction of HARVEY B., gave the music in their usual style.

There were two or three slight disturbances during the exercises, fermented by the officiousness of one of the policemen, but no arrests were made, and nothing serious occurred.

Altogether this Commencement yields to no previous one in pleasantness, interest or instruction; the weather was most delightful, and the crowd of strangers who throng our city will carry with them no mean idea of New-Brunswick, its inhabitants and its Rutgers College. X.

Wesleyan University Commencement Exercises.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

Perhaps all your readers may not understand that this Institution is the acknowledged head of some twenty or more Methodist Colleges, and is held in high esteem by a Church embodying in its Northern and Southern divisions a membership of more than a million and a half. I left New-York and came here to meet old comrades, to enjoy a social season with them, and with our former instructors—in short to "lay off," and you need not expect a labored report.

The formal and more tedious exercises of examination were happily over with before I arrived, and I can only repeat the language of the Committee's report to the Joint Board, that the examination showed a high degree of scholarship, a thoroughness and diligence on the part of the instructors exceeding even that of former years. The graduating class this year were not satisfied with the usual exercises, but they got up a sort of preliminary Commencement on Thursday last, consisting of a class dinner at the dining hall, and an oration, poem and class history before a public audience, by chosen members of the class. The orator, S. S. HEBBERD, gave many good suggestions to his class-mates on the high aims and aspirations which should animate them, just going forth upon the battle-field of life. The poet, ALLEN GRISWOLD, I regret not to have heard. The writer stood guardian over his preparatory studies and is ready to believe what every one says, that the poem was a gem. The historian, H. W. PARMENTER, recalled numerous items from the past history of the class, which were not a little amusing and frequently "brought down the house."

On FRIDAY evening occurred the twelve prize declarations of the Junior and Sophomore classes; six speakers were elected by the members of each class instead of being appointed by the Faculty, as is usually the case we believe. The prize was taken by J. S. BRECKENRIDGE, of the Sophomore class. On Sabbath the Baccalaureate sermon by President CUMMINGS, founded on Matt. vi., 22, 23, was in the Doctor's best style. The multitude who heard it will not soon forget it, and it would be impossible to do it justice in a brief outline.

In the evening the College Missionary Lyceum was addressed by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of the Union-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. A distinguished minister of another denomination, who chanced to be present, remarked in my hearing that "This was the first *genuine* missionary sermon he had ever heard." Mr. COOKMAN is yet a young man almost a youth, but has a head that would do honor to older shoulders.

On Monday evening the Literary Societies, Philoclean and Perthologian were addressed by E. P. WHIPPLE, of Boston as orator, and T. B. ALDRICH, as poet. Mr. WHIPPLE's subject was "Young Men in History." His line of remarks was that whatever of excellence has been said, thought, or done, has been done by those young in life. Numerous illustrations were drawn from the history of SCIPIO, ALEXANDER, HANNIBAL, CHARLES XII., the First NAPOLEON, etc. etc. Plenty of instances there were where old Generals had been beaten by younger Generals; the former could always prove that they were beaten contrary to the rules of war, but the latter did no care a rush-light for that, only so that they got the victory. He claimed that CALHOUN, for example, was really a greater man when struggling for eminence than in subsequent years, when it was said that if CALHOUN took snuff all South Carolina would sneeze. But I cannot follow him. His treatment of the theme was well calculated to inspire the young men he addressed. My friend, the correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who heard the poem of the occasion, called upon me the next morning to ascertain whether I could tell him what was its *subject*. I could not enlighten him, and will not undertake to tell your readers.

On Tuesday, the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors met, and among other things voted to raise $50 000 immediately for new College buildings. The enterprise was set in motion by DAVID DARW, Esq., of New-York, and ISAAC RICH, Esq., of Boston, who each subscribed $5,000 on the spot. During the afternoon and evening the Alumni held their usual meeting, and social gathering, and had a "good time." The Commencement day exercises were changed by the Joint Board to Thursday, and Wednesday is hereafter to be given up to the Alumni, who will occupy it with social and literary exercises. The following extract from the programme will give the name of the participants, and their themes, which were generally well treated and in several instances were of a high character.

1. David Allison, Newport, N. S.—Salutatory Address es in Latin.
2. C. Collard Adams, Washington, D. C.—Oration. Asceticism.
3. Stephen S. Hebberd, Smithtown, L. I.—Oration. Conflict of Ages
4. Watson Garvosso Squire, Fairfield, N. Y.—Oration. Worship of the Old.
5. William Fletcher Hatfield, White Plains, N. Y.—Oration. The Triumph of Moral over Mental and Physical Power.
6. Stephen Brooks Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Influences on American Literature.
7. Wesley Curtis Ginn, Bucksport, Me.—Modern Classical Oration. Political changes in Europe.
8. Walter S. Cushman, Boston, MASS.—Oration. Public Taste and Newspapers.
9. Horace W. Parmenter, Lowell, Mass.—Metaphysical Oration. The Prospects of Poetry and Science.
10. Asa Prior Lyon, New-York, N. Y.—Oration. Athenian Sculpture.
11. Edwin Oscar Brim, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Oration. Character of Robert Burns.
12. Henry C. Abbott, Euclid, N. Y.—Oration. Policy of Louis Napoleon.
13. George G. Dains, Pittsfield, Vt.—First Class Oration. The Fallacy of History.
14. Allen Griswold, Middletown.—First Class Oration. Extremes.
15. J. Wesley Young, Saylorsburgh, Penn.—First Class ration. National Characters as developed by War.
16. James Carr, Jr., Waymark, Penn.—Oration. Gustavus adolphus.
17. Asa Boothby, Jr., Limington, Me.—Oration. Alexander Von Humboldt.
18. Jonathan Harned Dally, Woodbridge, N. J.—Modern Classical Oration. Jesuitism
19. Alfred Henry Saxe, Newburgh, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Three Eras in Art History
20. Edward Bayard Harvey, Epsom, N. H.—First Class Oration. Experiments in Government.
21. Wm. Henry Starr, New-London.—First Class Oration. Faith, the Requisite for Success
22. John Henry Moore, Portland, Me.—Oration. The Exodus from College the Genesis of Life
23. Fred. S. Barnum, Jersey City, N. J.—Oration. Christianity the Civilizer.
24. Stephen J. King, St. John, N. B.—Oration. The Principle of Nationalities.
25. Francis A. Smith, Plymouth, N. H.—Oration. The Press and Public Men
26. John Emory Powers, Oneida, N. Y.—Oration. Relation of God to Sin
27. George Edwin King St. John, N. B.—Ancient Classical Oration. Taste and Ancient Civilization.
28. Frederick Woods, St. Johns, N. F.—Philosophical Oration. Intuitive Religion.
29. John Sanborn, Northfield, N. H.—First Class Oration. Idiosyncrasy.
30. Joseph Leland Morse Brunswick, Me.—Metaphysical Oration. Subjective Revelation.
31. Horace Sumner Tarbell, St. Johnsbury Centre, Vt.—First Class Oration. Origin of Moral Distinctions.
32. Silas Quimby, Jr., Newbury, Vt.—Ancient Classical Oration. Platonism and Christianity
33. Spencer R. Fuller, Fullerville, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Is Psychology Possible?
34. Samuel Jackson, New-York, N. Y.—First Class Oration. Intolerance.
35. Robert P. Buckham, Columbia, Me. Philosophical Oration. Independent Thought, the Want of the World.
36. George Hitch Roberts, Middletown, Conn. Valedictory Oration. Evolution of Organic Life

The honorary degrees were not a very large crop. The Alumni present in the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors discussed each case proposed with a good deal of care, and manifested a determination that no honors should be unworthily bestowed. The following were only bestowed *pro causa honoris*: A. M., James B. Dixon, Esq., Principal of Coburn Academy, Canada. The Rev. Abel Gardner, of Providence Conference, and Dr. Alfred S. Purdy, M. D., New-York City. D.D to the Rev. Francis A. West, of the British Conference, the Rev. John S. Porter, Newark, N. J., and the Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York City. LL.D. to D. C. Van Norman, New-York City.

O. J.

The Late Ex-Mayor Copland of Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The death of an eminent and upright public man deserves more than the customary tributes of regret. It is proper that the lessons of his life should be held in remembrance, and their influences thus preserved to the living. In the decease of Ex-Mayor COPLAND of Brooklyn, such a man has passed away, and the recollections of his career offer a beacon to those holding trusts from the people and to those in the retired walks of life. He has shown that a man may be identified with party, may enter the public service, and yet go down to his grave with an integrity unquestioned, an honor unassailed and a name unblemished. In political strife, in zeal for the advancement of measures, no one was ever more invincible and ardent than EDWARD COPLAND, but there is no point in his whole history wherein he compromised the right. While he was successful in his line of policy, and maintained an unimpaired influence, it was all done without cost to his honor as a man. The humble village in which he commenced his public career has not more surely expanded into greatness, as a city, than did his fixed purposes of integrity gather strength and enlarge under the influence of time, conviction and duty.

His private and social life was equally unquestionable. A tender husband, a devoted parent, and a fast friend, he drew to his coffin those who had known him in these relations, oppressed by their affliction, but comforted in the memory which remains to them. His cultivated tastes, his intimacy with classical and modern literature, made him always an agreeable companion for the intelligent, and his interest in public affairs never withdrew him from the pleasures of study. He was a poet of chaste conceptions and elegant expression.

Thus conscientious in public office, thus conspicuous for private virtue, the *life* of EX-MAYOR COPLAND may justly be received as an *example* by those pursuing the course of an honorable ambition, and hopeful of an enduring name. J. A. P.

Importing Goods in Undocumented Ships.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The important question of foreign vessels wholly owned by citizens of the United States having been variously discussed in the columns of the daily press lately, and also ably handled in your leader of the day before yesterday, I shall be glad to be enlightened on the subject of the disability of *importing goods* in such documented vessels as set forth by the inclosed Regulations taken from ANDROS' *United States Customs Guide*, obliging thereby

A CONSTANT READER.

GENERAL REG., ART. 78—80.—It will be distinctly understood, however, that vessels not registered, enrolled, or licensed, under the laws of the United States, wholly owned by citizens thereof, cannot legally import goods, wares or merchandise from foreign ports, and are subjected in the coasting trade to disabilities and exactions from which documented vessels of the United States are exempted.

On arrival from a foreign port, such undocumented vessels, if laden with goods, wares, or merchandise, will, with their cargoes, be subjected to forfeiture. If in ballast only, or with passengers, without cargo, they will be subject to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton.

In the coastwise trade, such undocumented vessels if laden with goods, wares, and merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the United States only, (distilled spirits only excepted,) taken in within one district of the United States to be discharged in another district within the same, or in ballast, will be subjected, at every port of the United States, at which they may arrive, to payment of the fees prescribed by law in the case of vessels not belonging to citizens of the United States, and to a tonnage duty of one dollar per ton. But if they have on board any articles of foreign growth or manufacture, or distilled spirits, other than sea-stores, such vessels, with their tackle, apparel, furniture, and the lading found on board, will be forfeited.

The Powers of Notaries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in your columns of Monday last a communication, signed "Veritas," in regard to the "Powers of Notaries under the last Act of the Legislature."

A Notary fully agrees with "Veritas," and makes the following construction of the last act. That as a Notary is appointed for a certain County and of which he must be a resident, he can act *only* as a Notary therein, and therefore can act as a Commissioner of Deeds for the said County and for no other. To my knowledge, there are here in the City of New-York several Notaries and Commissioners of Deeds who reside many miles from the City with their families, and come every day for their daily transaction of business. Surely such gentlemen have no right and power to act for the City and County of New-York.

NOTARY.

A NEW INFERNAL MACHINE.—A professional gentleman, living in the Southern part of the city, was the victim yesterday of a most malignant attempt at assassination. He had stepped from his office on a business errand, and on his return found several small nuts lying upon the table, and, wondering how they got there, took one and placed it between his teeth for the purpose of cracking, when a loud explosion ensued, lacerating and burning his mouth in a shocking manner. Examination showed the remaining nuts—filberts—to be charged with powder and friction igniting material, calculated, if exploded in the mouth, to blow a man's head off. The sufferer knows of no one whom he could suspect of the dastardly act of placing the infernal machines on his table.—*Columbus (O.) Journal.*

Another Letter from Mr. Botts on the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

HON. JOHN MINOR BOTTS—*Dear Sir:* The prompt and satisfactory answer which you have given to our letter of the 11th inst., upon the subject of the duty of *this Government* towards its adopted citizens, in affording them the same absolute protection which is guaranteed to native born citizens, elicits our highest approbation and warmest esteem.

The manly, bold, and fearless manner in which you have expressed your views upon this subject, involving the vital interest of every naturalized citizen in the land, cannot fail to be duly appreciated by every native born, as well as adopted citizen throughout the country, in whose bosom the spirit of freedom and patriotism has any place.

In order to gratify the wishes of many of our citizens, as well as ourselves, to meet you, we respectfully invite you to partake of a public dinner, in this City, any day next week that may best suit your convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WM. B. BARBER, JOS: H. ASH,
JONATHAN JONES, F. A. TALLMADGE,
S. C. THOMPSON, E. L. SNOW,
GEORGE MILN, LOUIS KAZINSKI,
SAM'L HOTALING, J. S. SCHOENFELD,
Committee.

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, June 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your very acceptable and gratifying letter, inviting me, in behalf of many citizens who desire to meet me, that I may partake of a public dinner to be given in this city as a testimonial of their approbation of the views presented by me in my late letter on the claims of our adopted citizens to the protection of the Government, was handed me at a late hour last evening.

I feel profoundly sensible of the obligations which the generous offer of your hospitality and respect has imposed upon me, but which I hope to be pardoned for most respectfully declining,—first, because my letter was not written with any view to get up a political feeling for selfish purposes, which the acceptance of a public dinner would seem to indicate; and, secondly, because I have been already more than rewarded in having been an humble instrument, in your hands, whereby the original views of this Administration have been not only forced to undergo a material modification, but have been in part abandoned, although they have not yet entirely assumed that "*complexion to which they must come at last.*"

The Secretary of State has *descended* from the platform upon which the letter to LE CLERC had placed him, and has left those parties that were in not haste to sustain him standing all alone in their glory; but he has not yet *ascended* the platform which every American will occupy, and which the public voice of the country will require him to stand *firmly* upon, without equivocation or explanation; or the Administration, of which he is the organ, will be overwhelmed with their indignation and rebuke.

Whether the supporters of his Le Clerc position will war upon that which he now occupies, or follow him in the various changes, explanations and gradations through which it is his destiny to pass, we shall see anon! At all events, the sudden and unexpected transition of the Secretary will relieve me of all necessity for meeting their hastily concocted criticisms on my own position, and I shall leave that matter to be settled between themselves and the Secretary.

The questions involved are of such magnitude, that I hope I may be pardoned for availing myself of this occasion for a further but brief allusion to the subject, especially as I do not wish to appear in the public prints more frequently than absolute necessity may require.

The letter addressed to me, asking my views on the subject, was dated on the 11th; my answer was written on the 12th, but dated and delivered on the 13th, and on the evening of that day I was advised that a telegraphic dispatch or letter (I am not sure which) had been sent to the Secretary of State, informing him of the nature of the correspondence about to be published, and admonishing him of the necessity for making some explanation, or modification of the grounds taken in his letter to LE CLERC, and this accounts for the explanatory special dispatch sent to the *Herald*, instead of Mr. HOPER, in Cincinnati, to whom it professes to have been written, and which appeared in that paper simultaneously with my letter.

In this explanatory letter the Secretary says: "This Government is *opposed to the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and maintains the right of expatriation, and the right to form new political ties elsewere*, and that, in this age of the world, the idea of controlling the citizen in the choice of a home, and binding him by a mere political theory to inhabit for a lifetime a country he desires to leave, can hardly be entertained by any Government whatever." Now, this is precisely what I said, and is just precisely what the Secretary denied in the Le Clerc letter, to which I replied; and, as a matter of course, the perpetual allegiance referred to is exactly that which relates to the obligations of all naturalized citizens to acknowledge an allegiance they have renounced, and perform military service, if required, against the country of their adoption, which they have sworn to defend; for, until they have assumed this new obligation, we have no right or disposition to interfere. So far, then, so well, and it would have been better if the Secretary had stopped at that point; but he goes on with what I must be pardoned for saying is an incomprehensible conglomeration of inconsistencies and contradictions, wholly irreconcilable with that portion of the letter already quoted, the precise intent of which cannot be very well understood, unless indeed it is intended to mystify and confound. He next says:

"The position of the United States is, that naturalized citizens, returning to the country of their birth, are not liable to any duties or penalties, *except* such as were existing at the period of their emigration." And here the Secretary again falls back upon the doctrine of the Le Clerc letter, and recognizes that perpetual allegiance to the native country, which he had the moment before denied. But this view of the subject is again qualified by the declaration that, "If, at the time of their emigration they were in the army, or actually called into it, such emigration and naturalization do not exempt them from the legal penalty which they incurred *by their desertion*, if they afterwards place themselves voluntarily within the local jurisdiction," &c. I have not understood that Mr. LE CLERC was a *deserter*, or had otherwise offended against the criminal code of the French Empire, and yet he was answered, "Your naturalization in this country will not exempt you from that claim (of military service) should you voluntarily repair thither."

As a matter of course, if an adopted citizen had incurred penalties in his native land by desertion, murder, arson, robbery, or other offence, he would be just as liable to punishment, and no more so than I would be if, whilst abroad, I had committed such offences, and were to return again and fall into the hands of the proper authorities. My native citizenship in the United States could not protect me, and of course would not protect me, and therefore has nothing whatever to do with the question in dispute.

But the Secretary says, again: "But when no present liabilities exist against them at the period of their emigration, the law of nations, in the opinion of this Government, give no right to any country to interfere with naturalized American citizens, and the attempt to do so would be considered an act *unjust in itself and unfriendly towards the United States.*" And is this the "lame and impotent conclusion" to which this Government has arrived; that, if a foreign Government should wrongfully and unlawfully interfere with a naturalized American citizen, it would simply be considered as an act of injustice and unfriendliness towards the United States, to which no remonstrance, no protest, no resistance would be offered? Are these the terms and conditions upon which not a "Roman," *but an American citizen* travels abroad? Carries he with him no protecting arm of his own Government? Or does the Secretary mean to say that for the native citizen, whose personal liberty may be assailed, he would if necessary appeal to arms, and that for the adopted citizen, he would approach the transgressing Government "*in a bondsman's key, with bated breath and whispering humbleness*," and ask as a favor, on his knees, as an act of justice and of friendship to the United States, that the victim of its injustice might be spared?

I tell the Secretary that the people of this country—*the Democracy of the country*—will never be satisfied, and will never submit to the degrading position in which these doctrines would place them, though all the presses and politicians in the nation should come to his aid; they will never agree that, in the event of a war, those of our naturalized citizens who stand shoulder to shoulder in the contest with them shall be surrendered by our Government, if captured, to the inhuman butchery of their oppressors without retaliation; nor will they acknowledge the obligation of those men to turn their arms upon their brothers in war on the ground of superior allegiance to the land of their nativity, and without being held responsible, if retaken, to the penalties of perjury and treason. The manner of their return, whether voluntary or by compulsion, cannot in any manner affect the right of the mother country. It exists or it does not exist—if it does, they can inforce it; if it does not, they must abandon it.

The question involved is a simple one. There is no necessity for outside issues, equivocal explanations, or tortuous, incomprehensible circumlocution on the subject. It is—is the naturalized citizen entitled to the same protection from his adopted country that the native citizen claims? or, is he not? That is the question—the only question. I say he is—the Administration, of which the Secretary is the organ, says he is not. Let the people decide between us.

There are three difficulties in the way of a unanimous verdict. They are, 1st, that one portion of the Press looks to the question with a view to sustaining its party. 2d, that another portion of the Press looks to the supposed effect it may have upon the prospects of its preferred candidate for the Presidency. Whilst, thirdly, the timidity of many lead them look to to the *consequences* that may result, rather than to the merits of the question which alone involve the *legal status* of the adopted citizen. This last might have been an argument against the policy of acoption, but cannot weigh against a fair and legitimate construction of law. Remove these difficulties and there would be but one side to the question.

This is no new question with the Secretary; it is one upon which he has given an opinion before. I have had placed in my hands a correspondence between a gentleman of this City and the Department of State, which I subjoin, in which the docrine of the Le Clerc letter is advanced, not as a matter of caution, for then there was no war existing; not as in a case where the liability existed at the time of emigration, for here the party had emigrated four years before he was liable to be called on for military service—and yet he was denied the protection of the Government, and was told that his passport or certificate of citizenship did not entitle him to the protection of his own Government, but only *requested* the protection of foreign governments, and that his naturalization here did not exempt him from the obligation of his native country, which to this day has deterred him from going abroad. I submit the correspondence without further comment, and wait to see what explanation will be offered by the Secretary for the letter, which was written it seems by his direction and at the same time it will furnish an opportunity for more wriggling, twisting and squirming on the part of those presses to escape the responsibility already resting upon the Administration of their selection or of that which they are disposed to support.

Thanking you once more, gentlemen, for your kindness and generous proffer of hospitality, I remain your obedient servant and fellow-citizen.

JOHN M. BOTTS.

To Messrs. W. B. Barber, J. H. Ash, F. A. Tallmadge, E. L. Snow, George Miln, Jonathan Jones, Samuel C. Thompson, Samuel Hotaling, Louis Kazinski, John S. Schoenfeld, Committee.

No. 51 LIBERTY-STREET,
New-York, March 11, 1858.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: The question has been asked me, by a party who wishes to visit his native place, Hanover, Germany, whether he would not be protected by a passport from the United States Government, he being a citizen of the United States, having become so more than three years ago. He left Hanover when he was but sixteen years of age, and has resided in the United States ever since. He has been told that if he returned to Hanover he would be subject either to military duty or to the payment of a fine, as his Government would have had a claim upon him for military duty had he remained in Hanover, till he arrived at the age of twenty.

The party to whom I refer is anxious to visit his parents and remain with them a short time; but, until he feels confident of being able to do so without molestation, he is afraid to leave for his native land.

I must beg leave, therefore, to trouble your Department for its views upon the subject. I see no reason why an American passport should not protect him as well and as fully in Hanover as in any other part of Europe. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. H. G.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1858.

To R. H. G., ESQ., NEW-YORK.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. In reply, I am directed to inform you that a passport is a mere certificate of citizenship, which requests foreign governments to give all *lawful* aid and protection to its bearer. It does not exempt him from any obligation or penalty which he may have incurred to the Government of his native country prior to his naturalization if he should voluntarily repair thither.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN APPLETON, Assist. Secretary.

The initials only of the gentleman who wrote to the Department are given, at his own request.

English Baptists on American Slavery.

The New-York *Chronicle* publishes an address from the Baptist Union of Great Britain to the Baptist Churches of the United States, in which allusion is made to Slavery as follows:

"We have, moreover, viewed with pungent regret the statute which transforms the sheltering of a fugitive from oppression into a crime; the legal decision which makes an immortal being, in all respects, a legal chattel; and the violent measures employed by the supporters of Slavery in Kansas to impose and extend this hateful system. Is it possible, dear brethren, that a system which inflicts so much wrong and suffering can be otherwise than displeasing to God? and yet—the fact is for a perpetual lamentation—many who bear the honored names of Christians, and of Baptists, connive at, and plead for the maintenance of Slavery; and share alike in its cruelties and its gains. Has not God rather laid you under sacred obligations to do what lies in your power to abate and remove this crying iniquity?

We are fully aware that the abolition of Slavery in the Union is beset with difficulties. Still, permit us to remind you that there are steps towards this object which you *can* take. You *can* abstain from participation in the enslavement of your fellow men; you *can*, in the free States, at least, protest against the evils of the system; you *can* influence public opinion concerning it; and you *can* record your votes in favor of freedom. We derive very sincere gratification from a knowledge of the fact that increasing numbers of your body are, in these and other suitable ways, subserving the interests of righteousness. While of such we devoutly say, 'the blessing of the Lord be upon them,' we cannot but express our earnest wish that, in this deeply important enterprise, you were all of one heart and of one soul.'

We are, with much interest, waiting to see what influence the late revival of religion among you will exercise on behalf of the slave. We are too well acquainted with the circumstances of the case to imagine that any great result will *immediately* accrue; but if it should not promote a change in the prevailing views and feelings with regard to slavery, and to further wise and peaceful efforts 'to loose the bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free,' we shall be grievously disappointed, and shall fear that we have much overrated its worth.

An English Opinion on an American Book.

The London *Saturday Review* in an article on the art of light writing, by way of illustration volunteers the following on WILLIS' *Convalescent*:

"But no one should write a book which is all introduction, and all about nothing. We have, however, lately come across such a book. It is called the *Convalescent*, and is by Mr. N. P. WILLIS, of American notoriety. You open the book and find that it begins with a letter to a certain General MORRIS. The letter says that it is freezing; that WILLIS has got a cold; that WILLIS' pig is ill; that WILLIS' chickens are afraid of WILLIS' cat. The letter ends by saying that WILLIS must send it to the post. You pass on to the next letter. WILLIS' cold is no better; the frost continues; the pig is much the same; the chickens are still restless; WILLIS must take this letter to the post. A third letter, containing equally important information, follows. There is no stopping and no change. WILLIS goes on through the whole book recording all that has happened to him or has not happened to him in an American country house some distance up the Hudson. It is in vain that we expect that Smith's drag must be going to stop. It rolls on and on until the book is finished. We never get beyond WILLIS' cold, and pig, and chickens. As a light conversational way of introducing a subject we can fancy an author publishing these domestic details, but that they should be put all by themselves, without any visible purpose, is curious. And what makes it still more odd is, that these letters were sent separately to a New-York paper as soon as they were written. There is no reason to suppose that MORRIS saw the letters addressed to him until they were placed before him printed. The readers of New-York papers must have a singular taste. What should we think if Mr. DICKENS wrote to the *Times* to state simply that he was out of coals and intended to order some? It is most useful that a writer should learn the art of writing about the little things that personally interest him, and of weaving such descriptions into the exposition of important subjects; but light beginnings without any sense, or purpose, or sequel whatever, are positively foolish."

GARIBALDI AND HIS FORMER ENGLISH LIEUTENANT.—Colonel FORBES, during the whole of GARIBALDI's former campaigns, had been the guardian genius of the chieftain, the head and brain of every enterprise, while GARIBALDI himself seemed to be the heart and arm. An English gentleman living upon ample means at Vienna, where he was holding a first rate position in society, Mr. FORBES, on the outbreak of the Italian insurrection found himself incapable of resisting the torrent, and joined heart and soul, and body and mind, person and purse to that sacred cause of which GARIBALDI had proclaimed himself the leader. By a singular freak of nature it was discovered that this quiet English gentleman, who had all his life been engaged in scientific pursuits, living in the bosom of his family, in the administration of his own private fortune, was possessed of a most marvelous talent for raising troops, and so well did he exert it that it is owned by all persons familiar with the events of that period that it was entirely owing to the rapidity with which regiment after regiment was raised, equipped and prepared for the field by FORBES that GARIBALDI was enabled to advance in so short a space of time as to baffle all the calculations of his enemies, and insure that steady triumph to his cause which was arrested only by the overwhelming numbers sent against him by that new and unforeseen enemy, the French Republic. Less fortunate than GARIBALDI, FORBES was arrested and thrown into prison, where he remained for more than two years, and whence he was released at the demand of the British Government. He subsequently went to Kansas, where he has been doing good service in the Anti-Slavery cause, deputed by the Society of London and New-York to head the movement during the disturbances in that province. GARIBALDI, who had taken entire charge of the eldest son of Col. FORBES, has even lately, in a letter to a friend in Paris, expressed his conviction that all would not go well in the coming struggle unless his friend FORBES was by his side.—*Letter from Paris.*

THE CASE OF PLUMER, THE MUTINEER OF THE JUNIOR.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. LOTHROP, the spiritual adviser of CYRUS W. PLUMER, had an interview with him at his cell at the jail this morning; and informed him of the result of his journey to Washington to obtain a commutation of sentence to imprisonment for life. PLUMER was of course deeply affected when he was informed that all hope for him in this world was over, though no encouragement has been held out to him of a different result from the application. We understand when the matter was laid by the President before the Cabinet, they were unanimous against any interference with the sentence of the law. The result was announced to Mr. LOTHROP by Attorney-General BLACK. Afterwards, the President, who at the first interview with Mr. LOTHROP seemed to be in favor of a commutation, forwarded a dispatch to the Marshal of this district, offering an extension of time for a fortnight. This was communicated to PLUMER by Mr. LOTHROP, and was accepted by him, as it would enable him to finish up some business matters, and also to have a last interview with a sister, who (though he has a mother and several sisters living) is the only one of his near relatives acquainted with his terrible situation. It is a singular fact that two of the crew of the *Junior*, who were witnesses in the case, and had a large sum due as witness' fees, have suddenly decamped, leaving their dues behind.—*Boston Traveller, June 21.*

INSANITY AND SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—MARY JANE WILLIAMS, a young lady 20 years old, a member of the family of Professor BRAGNOR, at Lima, N. Y., left her home on Sunday evening, June 12, and, notwithstanding a diligent search and the offer of a reward of $100, was not again heard from till the following Saturday, when her body was found by A. G. CHAPMAN, of Lima, near the foot of Hemlock Lake, some eight miles from the place of her late residence. Insanity and suicide were the undoubted cause of her death, insanity being hereditary in the family, and she herself having been a year or more since frantic for a long time; and her circumstances, immediately preceding her death, presenting no such excuses for suicide as are supposed to influence some persons sometimes to this desperate alternative. The first indication of a return of her malady, however, was discovered in her absence on Monday morning, the 13th inst., since which time no tidings or trace of her was had, until her body was found in the lake. The funeral was attended on Sunday afternoon by an immense throng of the people of Lima and vicinity, when a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. REID, President of Genesee College, appropriate to the occasion.

The Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, of this City, has returned from Macon, Ga., where he has been supplying the Presbyterian Church.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of LARNING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 26, to June 9, 1859:

NEW-YORK.
D. Banks, Jr.,
W. G. Banks,
Thos. B. McCall,
Mrs. J. H. McCall and family.
P. Henry, Jr.
Dr. J. C. Smith,
Dr. J. Hansen,
J. B. Adriance,
D. M. Babcock,
J. C. Bernard,
Mr. J. M. Baldwin,
C. Street,
S. D. Schuyler,
Mrs. H. J. Raymond and family,
P. L. Mills, Jr., and wife,
H. Winkey,
S. D. Striker, Jr.,
S. M. Vail and wife,
W. H. DeLancy, Jr.,
Dr. F. C. Steward and family.
F. W. Tracy,
Dr. McDougall,
Major J. McDowell, U. S. A
H. A. Smalley, U. S. A.,
R. Strong,
Jno. McCrackan & family
Dr. Wilson Tucker and lady,
R. D. Powers,
R. J

POLITICAL.

The Charleston *Mercury* re-states its position in reference to the Charleston Convention, and in bitter hostility to Senator DOUGLAS. It says:

"As for an 'alliance' with DOUGLAS, we will here state that the *Mercury* will sustain or countenance him under no circumstances whatever. He is a traitor to the Democratic Party, and a traitor to those principles which secure the South. He is dangerous and designing. Away with him! *Let him be 'anathema maranatha'* say we. Nor shall the *Mercury* sustain any platform put forth by any party whatever, which platform or party shall maintain or indorse, directly or indirectly, by affirmation or omissions, the fatal positions and fraudulent policy assumed by DOUGLAS with regard to our territorial rights. We repudiate the whole scheme by which it is sought to tie our hands and encircle us, as with the folds of a snake, to crush out or smother the vital power of our civilization.

Finally, the *Mercury* shall sustain no man, of whatever party, clique, creed or section, who shall stand upon the platform of DOUGLAS' principles—though he should be nominated by twenty Democratic Conventions. For the party which would permit that creed is an enemy of the South, and we will war with it to the knife. For ourselves, and we can safely say for South Carolina, we will neither countenance, sustain nor submit to any such party, platform, principle or politicians."

The Richmond *Enquirer* alludes to the Presidential question thus:

"The friends of Gov. WISE are determined that the voice of Virginia shall not be misrepresented at Charleston. They regard their own favorite as the most available of all the candidates for the Presidency, and as the choice of Virginia. They intend to test this opinion fairly. And if the issue shall prove that Mr. HUNTER, instead of Gov. WISE, is the choice of the State, they intend that Mr. HUNTER shall receive the vote of the State, and will unite to give it to him. And we have received the assurance, from a quarter well entitled to respect, that at least a number of Mr. HUNTER'S most prominent friends are ready and willing to meet us on this ground of fairness and principle. More than that, we are assured that some of these gentlemen, warm friends and enthusiastic admirers of Mr. HUNTER, have already pronounced in favor of Gov. WISE'S nomination, on the ground of his superior availability, under present circumstances."

The Albany correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* (Democratic) speaks rather slightingly of the Hard Astor House convocation. He says:

"The gentlemen who engineered the political movement at the Astor, are not at all satisfied with the result of that piece of political strategy. The thing has ended in the veriest fizzle imaginable. The affair has been little better than a swindle, from the outset. FERNANDO WOOD, who orginated the intrigue, is really opposed to Mr. DICKINSON. His object was to force himself upon the Democracy as the candidate for Mayor; and to effect that, he is ready to sacrifice everybody and everything. He is in favor of WISE for President, and next to him his preference is for DOUGLAS. He does not even pretend to support DICKINSON. CROSWELL, a prominent actor in the demonstration at the Astor, is a Seward man, and JOHN RAYMOLDS sympathizes with him fully. It is evident, therefore, that there has been no intention to strengthen Mr. DICKINSON, on the part of any of these intriguers, and that the use of his name was for sinister and unworthy purposes. The real designs of these factious people have already been penetrated by the Democracy generally, and no disturbance of the harmony of the party is to be anticipated as a consequene thereof."

At the recent Democratic Convention in Georgia, Governor BROWN was called out for a speech:

"He hoped the Opposition would bring out their strongest man against him—he felt confident that he should beat him thirty-six thousand votes. He stood upon a platform that would bear him triumphantly through the canvass. It was constructed of dollars—from $35,000 to $40,000 per month of earnings by the State Road. There was no humbug about that, because the money was *thar* (in the Treasury) subject to the action of the Legislature."

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

"I am told that Gov. ROBERT J. WALKER has lately become an object of affectionate interest at the White House. Whether the Governor is aware of this or not, I cannot say; but it is believed that if the President could induce his former colleague in the Cabinet of Mr. POLK to return to him a certain letter under date of July 12, 1857, in which the President writes himself down strongly in favor of the Douglas doctrine of popular sovereignty, on fine blue paper, he will be his 'most obedient, humble servant.'"

The Savannah *Republican* says: "We are reliably informed that Gov. BROWN has resolved not to take the stump in the approaching canvass. We regard the decision as most becoming to himself and just to the dignity of the office he holds. This thing of the Governor's abandoning his official duties and descending to a wrangle on the hustings for a re-election, is of modern origin, and we commend Gov. BROWN for setting his face against so pernicious a practice."

The Louisville *Journal* says: "If DOUGLAS is nominated by the Charleston Convention in 1860, the Democracy of Kentucky will go for him without a dissenting voice. What rational man doubts it? We repeat, that in effect, the entire Democracy of Kentucky is completely Douglasized."

The Philadelphia *Daily News* publishes the following Navy-yard exposure:

To the Hon. Secretary of Navy, U. S.

HON. SIR: I take this liberty of informing you respecting the manner which JOHN GRAVES, Master machinist, conducts the department under his charge at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

I now state on oath what I know in reference to his conduct as Master Workman: While he is in charge of that position he uses the property of the United States Government for his own benefit, the time of the men who are under his care for the use and benefit of his friends; he oppresses men under his charge by extorting a certain per centage from their wages, which they have to submit to for fear of being discharged.

There are men now under JOHN GRAVES who at every pay day have to pay a certain per centage from their wages to keep in his favor.

I, for one, had to submit to his extortion; when I repudiated in paying the per centage I was discharged.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
W. J. GELSTON.

The Hon. THOMAS S. ASHE, of North Carolina formerly a representative of the Old Whig Party, and as such highly respected for his course in Congress, at a recent Convention in Charlotte, N. C., was nominated as the Opposition candidate for Congress from that district. Mr. A. promptly and positively declines the nomination, and says he *is* a Whig, but he don't go into the new organization.

The Cincinnati *Gazete* says:

"Ex-President FILLMORE has been in town for the past two or three days, and everybody has been curious to know what he was doing here. The secret is out at last. A correspondent at Clifton sends us a communication stating that at a meeting of 'gentlemen of all parties,' held in that suburban local ty, Mr. F. was 'unanimously nominated for President of the United States in 1860.' It was agreed that he should be run as 'the People's candidate.'"

The Baltimore *Patriot* is after Mr. BUCHANAN:

"What will the South do? Can Southern gentlemen of the national, old honest Whig school, betrayed into voting for BUCHANAN for fear of FREMONT, now stain their hands by contact with the corruption of his Administration, presided over, distributed by him, and received by those who elected him? Does not their honesty and dignity revolt at such associations? Is their patriotism dead? Let the coming elections in the South answer. The whole country looks on with interest and hope. The whole country is anxiously waiting for the re-awakening in strength, and return to power, of that national, conservative spirit which now animates the Opposition—which once animated the Whig Party—overthrew VAN BUREN in 1840, and CASS in 1848.

An Abduction Case—A Young Girl Enticed Away from Home and Ruined.

From the Detroit Free Press, 21st.

A man named JAMES STEPHENSON, a farmer, living in Nankin, in this County, came to the city on Friday, in search of a daughter who had a short time previously left home under peculiar circumstances and could not be found. From previously occurring events, Mr. STEPHENSON anticipated the worst in regard to his daughter, and found nothing during his stay here to remove his apprehensions. The facts are as follows. Several months since, his house in Nankin was visited by a man of respectable appearance, who stated that his object was to engage the services of the young girl HARRIET to assist his wife in Detroit in her domestic affairs. He was accompanied by a young man named RUFF, a son of one of Mr. STEPHENSON'S neighbors, who vouched for the stranger as an honorable and respectable man, and in a short time a bargain was made by which HARRIET, a girl of 16, was permitted to go with him on a promise of high wages. Nothing was heard from them for some days, and suspicions were aroused that there was something wrong, which were not allayed by remarks thrown out by the young man who had appeared as the stranger's friend. The anxious father started in pursuit, and, by some means, traced the pair to Toledo, where he found his daughter at a tavern. She had been left there, destitute, by the person who had enticed her away, after remaining in her company two or three weeks under the guise of the marriage relation. She knew nothing of his whereabouts, and was glad to find protection and support from her father, with whom she returned home. The landlord of the tavern where she was found knew the man, and gave him the worst of characters.

She refused to detail her adventure while absent from her home, probably actuated by a sense of shame and disgrace, and surmises were the only means of arriving at the facts of the case. She became moody and restless, and was galled by the slurs which are always thrown out to a woman under such circumstances, and, after remaining at home some time, suddenly disappeared, and as suddenly returned after a few days' absence, refusing to give any explanation of her conduct. It is supposed that she was in communication with her seducer, a supposition which was rendered quite probable by her ultimate disappearance. Where she now is, her friends have no means of knowing.

A meeting of the mechanics and manufacturers of Boston was held on Monday, June 20, at the Parker House, to take some action with regard to a public exhibition and sale of articles of Boston manufacture of the first quality, to take place at some time succeeding the other large sales in this city, and chiefly for the same purpose, viz.: to aid in offering inducements to strangers visiting Boston to continue said visits annually; and also to afford a knowledge of the descriptions and qualities of articles manufactured in the city.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY, JUNE 24.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Railroad Calendar. *Part II.*—Nos. 312, 2086, 1480½, 260, 2090, 634, 1634, 1684 1422, 1914, 1916½, 572, 2094, 2696, 2798, 2102, 2104, 2106, 2108, 2110, 2112.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 32, 616, 700, 702, 125, 155. *Part II.*—Nos. 642 703, 705 707, 709 710.

COMMON PLEAS—*Both Parts.*—Set down causes.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—JUNE 23.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

William Watson and nine others, part of the crew of the *Sea Lark*, were put on trial this morning, charged with a refusal to do duty and revolt on board the ship while lying at anchor in the stream in this harbor. The jury found them guilty and the Judge sentenced them to be imprisoned for four months.

Two Murder Cases Disposed Of—Meyer sent to the State Prison for Life.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the Hon. Recorder Barnard.

The amount of business disposed of by the Recorder in this Court, within the last two days, has been unusually great. On Wednesday Catharine Dunn *alias* Williams, was tried on a charge of stealing $100 worth of dresses from Jane King. She was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Robert Foster pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to two years in the State Prison. Edward Parker and William Ryan, indicted for an attempt to kill Police Officer Sheerer with a slungshot, pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to do bodily harm. They were remanded for sentence. Robert Foster pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was mercifully dealt with, as it was his first offence. He was sent for two years to the State Prison.

James Raymond and Adam Fackner, two boys, were charged with stealing a horse and wagon from Joel Foster, No. 265 Fourth-street, on May 6. They pleaded guilty, and were sent to the House of Refuge.

John Moore pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, and was remanded. Margaret Redden, indicted for keeping a disorderly house at No. 142 Greene street, pleaded guilty, and was also remanded. Joseph Weimer was remanded likewise. He pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree, having been indicted for burglary in the first degree. Martin Calkin was convicted of grand larceny. He robbed Henry Erwin, on April 10, at a boarding-house in Washington-street, of $40. Remanded for sentence. John Smith was convicted of grand larceny, in taking from the store of John P. Crawford & Co., No. 304 Broadway, a piece of satin worth $70. His counsel submitted that it was not larceny, and gave notice that he would argue he point on Saturday.

Yesterday John George Meyer, a German, indicted for the willful murder of his wife, Sarah Jane Meyer, on the 5th of June, at No. 222½ West Seventeenth-street, by beating and kicking her to death, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. Meyer had already served two years in the State Prison for being concerned in the death of a man, some years ago, in Firth-street. He was very drunk at the time he killed his wife. There being some difficulty in the way of getting at the necessary testimony the District-Attorney consented to receive the above plea.

The Recorder, in sentencing Meyer, addressed him thus:

John George Meyer—The Grand Jury of this County have indicted you for murder. To that indictment you plead not guilty, and have now withdrawn that plea, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree. You are brought before this Court, in consequence, to answer for the violation of the laws of the country, which violation consisted in the beating of your wife,—a beating so inhuman that she died from the effects of the injuries she received. Your conduct on that occasion was exceedingly brutal and atrocious. Your wife, whom you had sworn to cherish and protect, instead of love and affection, met her death at your hands. You are deserving, therefore, of no clemency from this Court—none whatever, and you will receive none. The punishment actually due to your crime would be death, but the law does not allow me to sentence you to that extent on the plea of manslaughter, which the District Attorney has consented to accept. You will receive, however, the highest penalty the Court can give you, in the hope that the example may have a tendency to prevent such scenes in future. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in the State Prison for the term of your natural life.

John Burns, mate of the ship *Tornado*, was tried for the homicide of Charles Stewart, a deck hand on board the same ship. There was ill-feeling between the parties on their last voyage, and after their arriving at this port, they met on the 7th June at No. 77 James-street, a liquor store, when Stewart (the deceased) attacked Burns, knocked him down, beat and kicked him. In defending himself, Burns stabbed Stewart, who died from the wound received. The evidence being very conflicting, and it being clearly shown that in any case Burns was in the first place violently attacked by Stewart, the District Attorney abandoned the prosecution, and the Recorder instructed the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty, which they did, and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET CASE.

The People and Taylor & Brennan vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.*—Mr. Busteed, this morning, moved that the judgment in this case be opened, and asked that precedence be given to the motion. Mr. Waldo Hutchins asked for a postponement, alleging that various adjournments had been obtained. Mr. Busteed said these adjournments were all taken by the other side. Mr. Hutchins asked the Court to wait for Mr. Van Buren, who appeared for the people. Mr. McKeon said the Attorney-General had disavowed Mr. Van Buren's authorities. Justice ROOSEVELT decided that the case ought to go on.

Mr. Hutchins said he had some preliminary objections, to wit, that the order to show cause allowed a shorter notice than was provided for by the code.

Mr. Busteed then read an affidavit of John M'Keon, Esq., stating that the defendants other than the City Corporation employed Messrs. Whiting and Clark as their attorneys, who afterwards declined to act, and gave a blank substitution to one of the defendants on the 11th of May. On May 24, judgment was taken by default, and on the same day, the above blank substitution was filled up with the name of Mr. Busteed, who states that he did not receive it until after the judgment had been taken and execution issued.

The action, it appears, was discontinued as against the City on Feb. 10 last, and the Corporation Counsel was ordered to appear on behalf of the 186 tenants of West Washington Market against whom the action remained. On these papers and the judgment roll, Mr. Busteed moved to open the default, that the Corporation be allowed to appear and defend, and that the order appointing a Receiver be discharged.

Mr. Hutchins opposed on the ground that none of the actual defendants made affidavit of merits and that an outside party could not come in upon his affidavit to appear and defend.

The Court reserved this question.

Mr. Hutchins then read an affidavit of Silva M. Bogert, one of the defendants, stating that they were not sustained by the Mayor and Corporation as promised, but had to pay $900 themselves to Whiting & Clark. They felt discouraged, and concluded to give up the contest. Mr. Hutchins also read an authority in sufficient form from the Attorney-General to Mr. Van Buren, requesting the latter to appear for the State.

Mr. Seba M. Bogert (above referred to) appeared in Court, and said that he had never authorized Mr. Busteed to appear for him, and still retained the power of substitution given him by Whiting and Clark. He stated that he was Chairman of the Committee of West Washington Market—but the Court declined to hear him for any one except himself.

Mr. W. C. Noyes, after animadverting very strongly upon the course adopted by Mr. Bogert, proceeded to argue the case. He said the City owned these premises in April, 1858, and obtained a rent of $40,000 to $50,000. The State officers then claimed ownership, and attempted to exercise it by leasing it to Taylor & Brennan for $5,000 for one year. These parties sued the City for possession, in their own names, in May, 1858. Justice Sutherland granted them a temporary injunction against the City Corporation, to prevent the latter from collecting rents. The complaint was then amended, by making "The People of the State" plaintiffs. This, Mr. Noyes claimed, was in reality an entirely new action.

Mr. Noyes was speaking up to a late hour.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Slosson & Hutchins and John Van Buren; for defendants, Messrs. Noyes, McKeon and Busteed.

CAN THE STATE COURTS RELEASE UNITED STATES RECRUITS?

A German boy about 15 years old was brought up from Governor's Island on *habeas corpus*, on petition of his mother. It was, of course, alleged that he enlisted without the consent of his parents, but the recruiting officer produced the written consent of his father. This was asserted by counsel to be a forgery, but the recruit and his mother being examined, testified that his father had received part of his pay, and his mother had consented to his enlistment.

Justice ROOSEVELT said that Judge McLean had lately decided, in the (Ohio) Circuit Court, that State Courts could not interfere with persons held under United States law. Some counsel not concerned in the case suggested that that decision referred to United States *final process*. It was asserted, on the authority of Ex Judge Edmonds, that a decision had been made on this point eleven years ago, but Justice ROOSEVELT said a good many things had been said and done, in this Court, that needed re examination, and as he had great doubts of his jurisdiction, he should deny the motion for discharge, without prejudice to any application made to Judge Betts, of the United States District Court. He further thought that the boy was much better off than he could be if discharged, and there seemed no valid reason for relieving him from his contract.

Mr. Clegg for petitioner.

GERMANY AGAINST NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

William G. Yaaks vs. *Theodor Schmidt, John W. Schmidt & Co., Abraham Lockman, Sheriff of Richmond County, and others.*—This was an action having its defence in South America, and its satisfaction, whatever obtained, in this State.

In February, 1858, Theodor Schmidt, a merchant of Hamburg, Germany, brought an action against E. Schroeder & Co., of Buenos Ayres, to recover the amount of two bills of exchange, for the sum of $4 444 44. He procured attachment in the action against the property of said E. Schroeder & Co., as non-residents, directed to the Sheriff of Richmond County. The Sheriff, about the 10th of April, 1858, upon the arrival of the ship *Seneca* at this port, with a cargo of goods of the defendants in this case, E. Schroeder & Co., consigned to Froost, Schroeder & Co., of this City, levied upon the same. They consisted of a quantity of goat skins and hides.

The Sheriff retained possession of the property by virtue of the attachment in favor of Theodor Schmidt, until the goods reached the bonded warehouse and thereafter. In June following the present suit was commenced, and a temporary injunction was obtained, by order of Judge Clerke, restraining the defendants from interfering with the property attached by the Sheriff, as stated in the former suit, with an order to the defendants to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

Upon obtaining the injunction, the plaintiffs entered into an undertaking to the defendants in the sum of $9,000 with W. Scholl and P. Troset, of this City, as sureties to make good to the defendants all damages they might sustain by reason of the injunction. Motion of plaintiff for a permanent injunction was argued before Justice ROOSEVELT in April last, who, after hearing, refused the application, and discharged the preliminary injunction already obtained.

Plaintiff thereupon moved leave to discontinue his suit without costs, which motion now came on for argument before Justice ROOSEVELT again, who denied the motion and ordered that the case be referred for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of damages sustained by the defendants by reason of the injunction (Code, 6222); directing that in the meantime and until the report of the Referee in the case the motion for leave to discontinue be suspended.

Lane & Roelker for plaintiffs; Finck and Lapaugh for defendants; Schmidt and T. C. Vermilye for Sheriff and Lockman.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

Cornelius Hulsapple, and Ellen his wife, vs. *The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company.*—The jury, in this case, reported yesterday, found a verdict for plaintiff of $300.

Outwater vs. Jerome & Travers.—This was an action to recover back a balance of a deposit lodged with defendants to cover any losses that might arise in purchases of stocks. It appeared that a short time before the panic of 1857, the plaintiff employed the defendants, who are stockbrokers, to make certain purchases of stocks, and deposited with them $3,000 to cover any losses they might sustain. There was a fall in the market and a consequent loss, which the brokers deducted from the deposit. The balance they paid to the plaintiff, and he accepted on a settlement of accounts. The plaintiff then brought this action to recover the balance. These facts appeared by the testimony of the plaintiff, which, being concluded, the defendants moved for a dismissal of the complaint. This was granted, with $75 allowance.

FERRY ACCIDENT.

Serena Ferris vs. The Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn.—This was an action by plaintiff, who is a fruit-vender of Washington Market, to recover $6,000 of the defendants for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff by reason of the negligence of the defendant in the management of the ferry-boat *Nassau*, in consequence of which she was severely injured. The complaint alleges that on the first of September, 1856, the plaintiff was on board the said ferry-boat as a passenger, and that the officers of the boat allowed the chains in use to prevent passengers leaving the boat until it was moored, to be let down before the boat was secured to the landing, and that in consequence the plaintiff was crowded between the side of the boat and the landing and was very much injured in her leg.

The answer denies everything alleged in the complaint, and avers usual diligence and attention in the management of the boat.

Mr. Dodge, of Brooklyn, who took the lady up, was called, and told a very pathetic story in a very dramatic style. Being requested not to embellish his statements quite so much, he said he had been in the habit of reading Shakespeare, and had acquired such a style in consequence.

The physician who attended the lady during her injuries was called, and testified to the nature and extent of the injuries.

Mr. Simpson, a hand on the boat, was called for the defence, and stated among other things that it was quite frequent for passengers to let the chains down themselves as the boats approached the landing. He heard no cry on this occasion, and helped the lady walk into the cabin. Case still on.

Samuel Owen and Mr. Brady for plaintiff; Morse & Lynde for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

David L. Young and Stephen Cutler vs. *Alexander H. Stephens, Jr., et al.*—This was an action against the defendants, as sureties for the first-named defendant, for the payment of $900 and interest to the plaintiffs, who were entitled to a lien for that amount on the bark *Youmali*, built by them in 1857, upon which they worked, and for the construction of which they furnished materials.

Soon after the lien occurred the vessel was seized under an attachment granted by Judge Davies. Upon the seizure of the ship, this bond was given, but has not been discharged; nor has the amount of the lien been paid, and hence this action.

The answer is, that the vessel was built by one A. C. Bell, on his own account, but admits that when done, the vessel was to be delivered over to a firm of which one of the defendants was a member; also, that the plaintiffs accepted said Bell's note for the full amount due, while the vessel was still in Bell's hands; that at the time the defendants took the ship plaintiffs did not notify them of their lien, and that they paid the full value of the ship. Decision reserved.

Before Judge Daly.

Ward H. Miller vs. *Hermon Claassen et al.*—This was an action on a promissory note made by Claassen & Rollins, July 1, 1858, for $3,100, payable to one of the firm making the note, and indorsed to the plaintiff. The answer sets up that this and other notes were made under a contract for a specific purpose, and that they were diverted from such use, and, therefore, void. Also, usury. Case still on.

C. A. Rofield for plaintiff: Martin & Smiths, and Coppineer & Darling for defendants.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Richard B. Conklin vs. *James A. Stamler.*—DALY, F. J.—In Morrill *vs.* Whitehead, 4 E. D. Smith, 239, it was proved that the books produced were the account-books of the party; that he had no clerk, and that he kept fair and honest accounts: but as there was no proof that any one of the services entered in the book had been actually rendered, we reversed the judgment. This is the first case in this State that has gone, I think, that length, or in which it was distinctly determined that some of the articles or services charged in the account must be shown to have been actually delivered or rendered; though it has been frequently intimated that that proof was essential before the books could be received or used in evidence. (Vosburgh *vs.* Thayer, 12 Johns, 461; Sickles *vs.* Mathew, 20 Wand., 76; Foster *vs.* Coleman, 1 E. D. Smith, 86.) The decision in Morrill *vs.* Whitehead is decisive of the present case, as the only proof before the Justice here was that the plaintiff had no clerk, and that persons who had dealt with him and had settled by his books had found them to be correct.

But even if this proof had been supplied, I am of opinion that it would not now be sufficient to authorize a judgment. The practice of allowing the party's books of accounts to be received as sufficient evidence of the existence of the debt, which was contrary to the English rule, (3 Bl. Com., 368, Marriage *vs.* Lawrence, 3 B., and Ald. 142,) came into use in this State and in New-Jersey with the early Dutch colonists, in whose Courts, merchants and traders were always allowed to exhibit their books of accounts, where it was acknowledged or proved that there had been a dealing between the parties, provided the books had been regularly kept with the proper distinction of persons, things, year, month and day. Full faith and credit were then given to them, especially where they were strengthened by the oath of the party, or where the creditor was dead. (See account of the Dutch tribunals of New-York in Introduction to 1 E. D. Smith's R) * * * and the practice, long established in the Eastern States, of receiving such books as evidence, is presumed to have been introduced by the English Colonists from Holland, who settled New-England. (Per Brainard J. in Beach *vs.* Mills, 5 Com. R. 496.)

In the Dutch Colonial Courts, the parties appeared before the Court and made their own statement, and if they differed as to a fact which the Court thought material, either party might be put to his oath, so that the objection made to this species of evidence was, in these tribunals, of less force, as the party who made the entries could be interrogated in respect to the truth or correctness of each item. In New-England, they very wisely retained the feature of the supplementary oath of the party substantiating the truth of the entries in connection with the practice of allowing such books as evidence; and where the matter is not regulated by statute, which is the case in Maine and Rhode Island, long usage has established that the books of account must be supported by the oath of the party. (3 Griffith's Law Reg., 1,005, id. 116; 3 U. S. Law Intelligence, 227.)

In Case *vs.* Potter (8 Johns, 211) the practice of allowing the entire of the parties made in the usual course of business to be received as evidence, was recognized as a usage established in the Courts of this State. It was declared to be contrary to the course of the common law—a circumstance that greatly embarrassed the Court, finding, as they expressed it, that the usage had crept in, and that it was difficult or impossible in many cases to give proof of a sale and delivery. They adverted to the custom in other countries of requiring, in respect to such evidence, the supplietory oath of the party to give it full effect, but declared that they had no authority to require or admit the oath of the party, and, instead of doing one thing or the other, either repudiating the practice as contrary to the common law, or else holding that it had been the law from the early settlement of the colony, and was therefore not affected by the provision of the Constitution retaining such parts of the common law as formed the law of the colony before the Battle of Lexington, they simply said that if this mode of proof was to be tolerated, the party's books could not be used to prove charges for cash sent. This was leaving the whole question unsettled, and consequently it speedily came before the Supreme Court again in Vosburgh *vs.* Thayer (12 Johns, 465), when the Court divided. Platt, J., delivered a long opinion, declaring that it was repugnant to the common law. He condemned the Court of New England and the State of Pennsylvania for adopting a rule of the civil law instead of the English rule; declared that by our law a party could not be allowed to swear to his accounts; that the rule, even with that qualification or condition, would be no security against false accounts, and predicted that the recognition of such a practice upon the plea of necessity, would be followed by most mischievous consequences.

But the other members of the Court, in an opinion *per curiam*, thought that the usage and the necessity of admitting such proof had been too long sanctioned and felt in our Courts, and that it was then too late to question its admissibility; but instead of simply recognizing the practice as it had prevailed in the Dutch tribunals, and declaring that the party should or could be examined under oath as to the truth or correctness of the entries made by him, they devised as a test and safeguard, the special preliminary proof which has since been required as a condition precedent to the admission of the books, influenced, no doubt, by what was said by the whole Court in the former case, and what was strangely insisted upon by Judge Platt in his dissenting opinion, that they had no authority to require and could not admit a party to be sworn as a witness.

The examination of these cases will show that the Court had no very clear conception of the nature of the question before them, which was simply whether this practice was the law of the Colony before the Revolution; for if, by long usage and general adoption, it had, before that event, become the recognized mode of proving facts in certain cases, then it was the law of the Colony instead of the opposite English rule, which, being repugnant, was not in force at the breaking out of the Revolution, and was consequently not embraced in the retaining clause of the Constitution. If they had known—which they probably did not know—that the rule which they found in use had existed from the time of the Dutch, and had been in practical operation for more than one hundred years, they would have found an easy solution of the difficulty by simply declaring, as the New-England Courts had done, that it had been in use from the earliest period of the colony, and had thus grown into a common law by general arquiescence and long-established usage. This conclusion would have relieved them from all difficulty in respect to the feature by which the supplementary oath or examination of the party as to the truth of entries might be required; for, as it formed just as much a part of this course of procedure as any other, and rested upon the same general authority—long-settled usage—they had nothing to do but to recognize the whole.

But instead of doing this, they looked into the English books and found that Lord Holt had said twice, at Nisi Prius. (Pitman *vs.* Madox. Holt, 298; and Price *vs.* The Earl of Torrington, 1 Salk, 285.) that a tradesman's shop-book was not of itself evidence, without something more, and they undertook to supply what that "something more" should be. It was the rule of the common law that the party to the record could not be a witness, and Blackstone had declared (3 Com. 368) that the practice abroad of allowing a merchant's book, with his suppletory oath to amount at all times to full proof, was a distortion of the civil law, in which it may be remarked he was mistaken; for to make the books sufficient evidence, in countries where the civil law prevails, something more than the suppletory oath of the party is requisite. (Domat, part I., B. III., sec. 2, art. 9; Meyer's Institutiones Judiciaries, l. 14, p. 387. Cod. 4, 19, 5, 7, Code Civil, 1, 3, 73, sec. 5, art. 1,267.) The Judges no doubt, concluded from the rule of the common law, and from Blackstone's interpretation of the civil law, that the oath or examination of the party in substantiation of the entries could not be allowed. But feeling the imperative necessity of permitting in certain cases the books, when kept by the party, to be used as instruments of evidence, or rather the injustice and absurdity of not allowing them to be taken into consideration at all, they evidently thought that the usage which they found existing might be recognized, and the requirement of Lord Holt satisfied by the preliminary proofs which they devised and required as a condition precedent to giving the books in evidence. New-Jersey and Georgia appear to be the only States that have imitated the example of New-York. In fourteen of the States, either by statute or by the recognition of the Courts, the oath of the party is required in corroboration of the entries, while in five of the States the books are not allowed to be given in evidence at all. (Nelly *vs.* Holmes, 3 Ala, 642; De Camp *vs.* Vandegroft, 4 Black, 722, and cases collected in note 201, 3 Cowen and Hill's Notes to Phillips' Ev. 3 ed., 297, and in note to 1 Greenleaf's Ev., s. 117.)

But the important change recently made in the law of this State, by which a party may testify the same as any other witness, has obviated the difficulty that was supposed to exist when the rule above referred to was named, and there is now no occasion for resorting to the books unless it may be to refresh the party's memory as to the items, or in cases where there is a failure of recollection. In the latter case, the books, if they contain the original entries of the transaction, would still, I apprehend, be evidence within the rule recognized in Merrill *vs.* Ithaca and Oswego Railroad Company, (16 Wend., 586,) that is, if the party who made the entries has entirely forgotten the facts which he recorded, but can swear that he would not have entered them if he had not known them at the time to be true, and that he believes them to be correct. But I agree with Judge BRADY, that the books, except in the cases above put, can no longer be received as sufficient evidence of the sale and delivery of goods, or of the performance of services, by merely proving the preliminary facts which heretofore made them sufficient evidence; but that the party, if he have no other means of establishing the facts, must go upon the stand as a witness, resorting to his books only where it is necessary to refresh his memory as to the items, or where, from a failure of recollection, he is compelled to rely upon them alone, and can swear to what is required to warrant their introduction as evidence to be submitted to the tribunal that is to pass upon the facts.

John D. Sherwood &c., vs. Freeman Campbell, &c.—HILTON, J.—The defendants show by their affidavits that manifest injustice has been done in the recovery against them of the judgment appealed from. If they have, as they claim, paid the plaintiffs for all the services rendered by the plaintiffs, it would be unjust to hold the present judgment merely because when the summons and complaint were served, they laid it aside, supposing it to be the commencement of an action in a Court of record, wherein they would have 20 days to answer. (Gottsberger *vs.* Harned, 2 E. D. Smith, 128) On the day it was served they both left the City on urgent business, and it was not until their return that they learned that judgment had been taken against them by default. In a case like the present, when the defendants show clearly that they intended to defend the action, and that their defence is intended to be interposed in good faith, and is substantial, we think justice will be served by setting aside the judgment and ordering a new trial on the payment of $10 costs and the disbursements. The judgment will, therefore, be reversed and a new trial ordered before the Justice of the Sixth Judicial District, on payment of costs, as above mentioned.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

John P. Hayden and Alexander O. Alcott vs. *Cornelius McDermott; Cornelius McDermott* vs. *John P. Hayden and Alexander A. Alcott.*—This was a motion to set off two judgments.

DALY, F. J.—The plaintiffs in the first of these cases, Hayden and Alcott, recovered a judgment against the defendant, McDermott, in a Justice's Court on the 8th of December, 1858, for $84 85, upon which they issued execution, which was returned unsatisfied.

McDermott, the plaintiff in the second case, recovered a judgment against the defendants, Hayden and Alcott, in the Marine Court on the 13th of January, 1859, for $94 64. On the 14th, the day following, he assigned the judgment to John S. Diossy, to whom he was indebted in an amount equal to the judgment, for legal services rendered, and money paid and advanced by Diossy. Diossy, at the time of the assignment, having knowledge of the existence of the judgment which Hayden and Alcott had recovered against McDermott. After the assignment of the second judgment to Diossy, a transcript of it was filed with the County Clerk, and on the 15th of May, 1859, an execution was issued in this Court, and on the 17th of January, 1859, a transcript of the judgment which Hayden and Alcott recovered against McDermott was filed with the County Clerk. Hayden and Alcott now apply to have their judgment set off against the judgment obtained against them by McDermott, upon their satisfying their judgment, and paying the difference between their judgment and McDermott's, to McDermott or his assignee.

As respects the right of set off, both judgments, by filing of the transcript, are to be deemed judgments of this Court, and I see nothing to prevent the granting of the motion. Several points were made on the argument, but there is nothing in the affidavits to support them. It does not appear by the affidavits that the judgment in the first case was against McDermott and another, but, on the contrary, that the suit was commenced against two defendants, and that judgment was rendered against McDermott alone. Nor does it appear that any levy was made under Hayden and Alcott's judgment. If a levy was made sufficient to satisfy the debt upon a former judgment for the same cause of action, the existence of the former judgment should have been set up as a defence against the second suit; but, though suggested upon the points, nothing of the kind appears by the affidavits.

It does not appear that Diossy had any lien upon the judgment in the Marine Court for cost, even if such a lien could be acquired in that Court, and if he had, it would not prevail as against the equitable right to set off crors judgments. As assignee, he took, subject to Hayden and Alcott's equitable right to set off their judgment, and with full knowledge of the existence of that judgment, so that, so far as his interest interposes he has no equitable right except to the surplus that may remain after the set off is allowed. The motion must be granted upon the payment of the excess, when both judgments will be declared to be satisfied.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

CLEU WILL CASE.

The only testimony taken in this case to-day, was the continuation of the cross-examination of Jas. B. Taylor and the examination of Albert Day, a brother of the testator.

Mr. Taylor testified that he had been to Miss Witherell's several times; but had never seen an instrument in writing in her possession. (Mrs. W. is the lady with whom Mrs. Cleu had deposited the will that was drawn by Mr. Purroy.) He was at the house of Mrs. Dodge the night he understood the trunks were sealed, but he didn't see the trunks until the Surrogate's clerk came there to examine them; he was present when Mr. Cleu agreed that Oliver Dodge should keep the keys; he thought Mr. Cleu was the one who suggested that he should keep them; this agreement was made in the same room, and about twenty minutes after the violence was used, which has been alluded to on a previous day.

Further cross-examination of the witness was postponed until the proponent's counsel could examine the papers found in Mrs. Cleu's carpet-bag with their client.

Albert Day, being sworn, said the deceased was his sister; he had never seen the will referred to as the "Hall will," nor did he know where it was; had no paper in his possession of a testamentary character, made by Mrs. Cleu.

On the cross-examination he said he was stopping at Mrs. Dodge's, during Mrs. Cleu's illness some four or five days and remained there until the funeral. While the trunks were being sealed, he was in the room part of the time, and standing by the door a while; he was with Mr. Cleu in his room when they commenced sealing them, but Mr. Cleu requested him to go down and see that the trunks were properly sealed; Oliver Dodge sealed the trunks and he thought Mr. Taylor and Devlin were present at the time; they had commenced sealing them when he went down; there were four or five trunks and he thought they were all sealed; he didn't remember of seeing anybody have the key in their possession after they were sealed and before ten o'clock he went home with Mrs. Taylor. He recollected Mrs. Cleu receiving letters from Mr. Cleu but he never had any of them in his possession; he never told Mr. Cleu that he had a letter from Mrs. to Mr. Cleu which had a flower on it, nor had he one; he didn't remember telling Mr. Cleu that he had any of his letters to his wife; didn't remember telling Mr. Cleu that Mrs. Cleu left any papers with Mrs. Devlin previous to her decease, nor of telling him that Mrs. Devlin had shown him such papers; witness could not identify the carpet-bag; he first saw a carpet bag purporting to be one of Mrs. Cleu's at Mrs. Devlin's, the day Mrs. Lockwood took it there; he didn't examine the papers in it; never had read but one document and part of another that were found in the bag; he went with Mr. Devlin when he took the papers to Taylor's; the papers were taken to Taylor's in a small cloth carpet-bag which belonged to Mrs. Devlin's son; he last saw the papers found in the carpet bag at Mr. Taylor's; was not at the meeting at Mrs. Dodge's on the 23d of April; he didn't think he heard of the carpet bag containing the papers on the day of the funeral, or about that time; he had something else to think of; he had had no papers of Mrs. Cleu since her death in his possession, or under his control.

On the redirect, he said Mr. Cle

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—POOR GENTLEMAN—BOX AND COX.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—CINDERELLA—LADIES BEWARE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—WILLIAM TELL—BETSEY BAKER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WORKING THE ORACLE—IRISH ASSURANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE—LONDON ASSURANCE—ROMEO AND JULIET—MERCHANT OF VENICE—RICHARD III.—CINDERELLA—MAGIC TRUMPET.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE MAGIC WELL—TAILOR OF TAMWORTH.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY—SCAMPINA.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERTS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....8½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M
South and Southwestern Mail....8½ A. M. and 4½ P. M
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for Inclosure must be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Fulton*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 25, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Judge DOUGLAS has written a letter, which will be found under our telegraphic head this morning, explaining his position on the subject of the Presidency, and setting forth the conditions upon which he will allow his name to be used before the Charleston Convention in connection with that office. He insists upon an adherence to the principles of the Compromise of 1850, as ratified by the people in 1852, reaffirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and incorporated in the Cincinnati platform in 1856. On the contrary, should an attempt be made to incorporate into the creed of the party such new issues as the revival of the African Slave-trade, a Congressional Slave code for the Territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution either establishes or prohibits Slavery in the Territories, he would inevitably decline the nomination if tendered to him.

Advices from California to the 6th inst., one week later, have been received by the arrival of the *Wm. H. Webb* at New-Orleans from Minatitlan. She announces that the *Golden Age*, which left San Francisco on the same day to connect with the Aspinwall steamer for this port, had on board upwards of *two-and-a-half millions* in treasure. A rumor prevailed at Minatitlan that the Church Party in Mexico had captured Oajaca. Minister McLANE was reported sick at Vera Cruz. Business at San Francisco had somewhat improved, and the accounts from the mines continued favorable. The advices from Fraser's River present the same unfavorable aspect. From the Sandwich Islands, we learn that a new tariff has been adopted, to go into effect in one year, which increases the duties from five to ten per cent. A discovery of the greatest interest to antiquarians has been made on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, as we learn by this arrival. It consists of the ruins of a large city, four miles in extent, embracing stone fortifications and curious and rich antiquities.

The bids for the loan of $350,000 at five per cent., for the deficiency in the General Fund debt of the Sinking Fund, were opened yesterday by the Comptroller. The bids were very limited, being in all only $650,000, exclusive of one bid for the whole sum at par by RUFUS H. KING & Co. The loan was awarded as follows: To THOMPSON BROTHERS, New-York, $50,000 at 101.27; $100,000 at 101.11; $100,000 at 101.01; and $25,000 at 100.85. To Williamsburgh City Bank, $25,000 at 101.06; and $25,000 at $100.91. To JOHN SILL, $25,000 at 100.96.

A bill has been introduced in the New-Hampshire Legislature, and has passed the first stages, which provides that any person who shall aid or abet in the rendition of a person claimed as a slave, shall be punished for the first offence by imprisonment for five years, and for the second by imprisonment for life.

The coffee-house and reading-room just established in No. 26 New-Bowery, for the benefit of the workingmen of the Fourth and Seventh Wards, was formally opened last night by addresses from Mayor TIEMANN, (who presided,) the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, ORVILLE GARDNER, to whom the superintendence of the rooms has been assigned, and several others. The room was crowded.

Information was given to the Mayor yesterday that certain parties contemplated destroying, during the night, the City dumping board at the foot of Vesey-street, upon what is known as the West-Washington Market ground. A Police force from the Third Precinct was dispatched to the place, but up to one o'clock this morning they had not been disturbed.

The Third Brigade New-York State Militia, composed of the Seventh, Eighth, and Fifty-fifth Regiments, paraded at East New-York yesterday, under command of Gen. HALL. The day was spent in executing Brigade manœuvres according to SCOTT'S tactics, and in the afternoon the command returned to the City.

The "Temperance Speakers' and Singers' Association" held a meeting last evening at the Five Points House of Industry. Some one hundred persons, besides an equal number of the children of the House were present. Meetings of the same kind are to be held in each Ward of this City and Brooklyn.

The Washington Market controversy came up again in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice ROOSEVELT, on a motion to open the default taken against the Corporation. A considerable time was occupied by a motion for a postponement, which, being overruled, Mr. NOYES was heard in argument.

The trot between *Flora Temple* and *Princess*, two-mile heats, best two in three, in harness, resulted in a victory for the latter. *Princess* accomplished the first heat in five minutes and two seconds, and the second in five minutes and five seconds. In the first heat *Flora Temple* cast two shoes, and cut her quarters badly.

The examination in the case of MEYER GOLDSALL, who was brought on from St. Louis a few days since, on a requisition charging him with defrauding merchants of this City out of large amounts of property, was commenced yesterday afternoon before Justice WELSH, at the City Hall Police Court. Other charges against the accused were preferred, and three witnesses, members of firms alleged to have been swindled, were examined, but no great progress was made. The case elicited more than usual attention, and the Court-room was crowded during the hearing, which will be resumed again on Saturday.

A remarkable suit was tried in the Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge HOGEBOOM. The plaintiff a banker of Syracuse, brought an action against Messrs. JEROME & TRAVERS, of Wall-street, to recover back from them differences paid in stock speculations, on the ground of its being a gambling transaction. But the plaintiff was the only witness examined, and the Judge granted a non-suit, after his examination.

Yesterday two murder-cases came before Recorder BARNARD in the Court of General Sessions. One of GEORGE MEYER, indicted for murdering his wife by beating her to death, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and was sentenced to the State Prison for life. JOHN BURNS, indicted for killing CHARLES STEWART by stabbing him, was acquitted, the evidence showing that he was acting in self-defence. Reports of these cases, and of several others of lesser importance, will be found in our Law Intelligence. To-day will be the last of the June session for jury trials. The number of cases disposed of by the Recorder has been very great, but owing to his perseverance the City Prison is now nearly clear of inmates.

The Sixth Annual Pic-Nic Festival of the Lee-avenue Church Sabbath-School, Brooklyn, was held yesterday in Brevort's Grove, Bedford. Some 3,000 Sabbath-School scholars were on the ground, and it is estimated that in all, there were not less than 6,000 persons present during the day.

Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of THOMAS MACKEY, 10 years old, who was stabbed to the heart, at No. 88 Washington-street, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, when a verdict was rendered that his death was the result of accident.

Cotton was very quiet, yesterday, and prices favored buyers. The movements in Flour and Corn were limited, and the market for each were heavy. Wheat was lightly dealt in, at easier rates. Provisions attracted less attention. Pork was cheaper. Sugars were in good demand, and were firmer. Coffee, Molasses, Naval Stores and Oils were quiet. Hay, Hops and Rice were in fair request. The Freight engagements for English ports were more extensive.

Mr. Douglas and the Presidency.

Mr. DOUGLAS has issued his proclamation of policy for the Charleston Convention. It contains nothing to startle his friends; nothing to elate his enemies. In tone and style it is certainly a very happy evasion of the Scylla and Charybdis of American public men steering for the White House—being neither vague nor vaunting, but clear, consistent with the latest published convictions of the Illinois Senator, and temperately firm. Had Mr. DOUGLAS always spoken and written in the vein of the letter which we publish to-day, he might have been, perhaps, less notable as a Western politician, but he would certainly have been stronger as an American statesman than he actually is.

Mr. DOUGLAS consents to be a candidate at Charleston should his friends think it advisable to bring him forward there, but only upon conditions, and upon conditions which he does not leave to conjecture. If the Democratic Party at Charleston in Convention assembled mean to adopt the revival of the African Slave-trade, the extension and protection of Slavery in the Territories by Congressional legislation, and the consequent destruction of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty as integral parts of its "Platform," then Mr. DOUGLAS will decline to stand on that platform. This resolution Mr. DOUGLAS has already repeatedly announced himself to have unalterably taken, and it is a resolution as sound and patriotic, as it is shrewd and politic. It would be ungracious to dwell upon the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS, once elevated upon such a platform in Carolina, need never be at the pains to attempt to descend from it in Illinois or New-York. The Democratic Party is in precisely the same category, and this Mr. DOUGLAS very well knows. But whether the Party leaders at the South, as well as at the North, will recognize this truth in time to make a nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS at Charleston even imaginable, is by no means so clear.

There can be no question, however, as to the consequences of any failure on their part to make this recognition. If the Democrats of 1860 suffer themselves to be misled by the extreme Southern wing of their Party into what is falsely regarded as a truly Southern policy of Congressional Sovereignty, to be wielded by Southern influence, they will not merely fling themselves upon some nomination involving their utter ruin as a party, but they will involve the South with them in graver perils than any that have yet beset our political system. If the victory of the Republican Party, as a party, were the most one thing needful for the restoration of sound principles of government at Washington, and throughout the country, we could ask nothing better than the rejection by the Charleston Democratic Convention of Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrines, as laid down in this letter. Those doctrines are the last hope of the Democracy for a national triumph. We are inclined to regard them also, as in this instance, a forlorn hope.

The sharp line drawn by Mr. DOUGLAS for the defence of his very existence as a Northern statesman will not, we opine, be accepted at Charleston as the necessary boundary of Democratic doctrine. It will be overpassed, and the machinery of party will be expected to make the organization of the Northern Democracy available in any event of the conventional discussions. The expectation will be disappointed. Mr. DOUGLAS, not receiving the nomination on his own basis, will be strong enough in the Convention, through the principles he represents and the power that they control, to force a schism; and we shall see the last of this new and monstrous outgrowth of our system, the great Party Conventions, which have gradually substituted an irresponsible college of Presidential electors for the nominating action of the people contemplated by the Constitution, and erected within the forms of the Republic, a practical oligarchy—all the more detestable that its elements are variable and shifting, its authority impalpable, and its ambitions elaborately vulgar.

Royal Regrets.

Ostensibly in consideration of the deep affection entertained by the late lamented FERDINAND II., King of the Two Sicilies and of Jerusalem, for the Queen, Court and people of England; and with a further special regard had to the great loss sustained by Naples and mankind in the death of that estimable and Christian Prince, the Court of Great Britain has been ordered (of course by command of her Most Gracious Majesty) to go into mourning for the space of ten days. Our readers must not suppose that the force of this lugubrious mandate will plunge the whole of the British Court circle into ten June days of bombazine and crape; or that the peers and peeresses of England will for ten days continue to weep and wail, gnash their teeth and rend their hair, or that Buckingham Palace will for that space of time be hung in black.

On the contrary, as kings are metaphorically said to be born in the purple, so in the purple do they die and in the purple are lamented. "Court mourning" in Europe runs, like the Spring, to violets. For ten days the whole circle of persons admitted to the Court society of London will assume a violet tinge and forbear balls. The diplomatic *corps*, as a matter of decency, will do the blue, and the family of the American Minister will be expected to mingle their neutral tears with those of the Austrian Embassy and the Turkish Legation. As in the case of the minute-guns fired by the English war steamers in the harbor of Naples and by our own frigate *Wabash*, this conventional sorrow is however, a homage paid, not to the man, FERDINAND DE BOURBON, now passed away in fearful tortures of the body, to meet the account of a life spent in bigotry, tyranny, treachery and falsehood, but to the King of Naples, the Chief Magistrate of a European commonwealth. The same formality was not forgotten by the British Court, on the occasion of the death in office of President HARRISON and of President TAYLOR, although our own usages do not put us at all in a position to reciprocate the compliment.

But it may well be a question whether, in carrying grief through ten days of violets, the Court of Great Britain has not been governed more by the hope of acquiring influence and favor with the new King at Naples, than by a just regard to that real character of the man which might well have qualified its conventional consideration for the sovereign.

Our Floating Hospital.

The old steamer *Falcon*, which, when the California gold-fever was at its height, took out to Chagres such crowds of fortune-hunters and brought back to New-York so many with their buck-skin belts stuffed with precious dust and nuggets, and so many more laden with nothing but a bitter experience and a broken constitution, lies now at Red Hook, where the Quarantine Commissioners have completed her conversion into a floating hospital for yellow-fever patients arriving at Quarantine. It was expected she would be towed down to her moorings before now, but several circumstances have combined to detain her where she lies, and where she is likely to remain, until the arrival of some vessel with yellow fever on board makes her presence below a necessity. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof—and the Commissioners are content to await the emergency before solving the questions it will bring with it.

To convert this famous old steamer into a hulk which will hereafter carry only the yellow flag, has cost a good deal of grave and puzzling study, and some money. Including her purchase money, she probably stands us in some $15,000. But the whole hulk question is a novel one, and if the first attempt to settle it practically is not a perfect success, no one has any right to be astonished. We have used hulks for prisons and hulks for churches before now, but a hulk for a hospital was a perfectly fresh experiment, for it was not imagined until lately that a New World full of cheap land would fail to furnish some little corner of *terra firma*, on which to erect a shanty for the safe lodgement of the sick out of the way of the well. Nor did the experience of our foreign cousins, with their hulks moored at each end in some sluggish stream out of the way of storms and raging seas, shed much light upon the anomalous institution that our necessity demanded,—a perfect hospital, quiet, well-ventilated, and abundant in its resources to minister to dying men, yet to be anchored where ships drag their heaviest anchors in a storm, and where the swell after an easterly blow makes all approaches perilous.

In most respects the Commissioners have done the best they could with their ungrateful job. They possibly might have found an easier riding vessel in a heavy sea than the *Falcon*, but, getting her, they have done what they could to prevent her rolling by spiking timbers along the line of the bilge, on either side of the keel. She will be moored by a chain from the bow, so that she may swing with the tide to an anchor that might hold a small fleet. A sick man on shipboard generally feels that he would be half cured if he could feel firm ground under his bed-posts, and see and smell green grass just out of his window. This half of his cure he must of course forego while hulked, unless the suggestion of Mayor TIEMANN to Gov. SEYMOUR should be adopted, and the *Falcon* moored alongside the Old Quarantine dock, which would be almost like being on shore. But we fancy the flame is not all burned out of the Staten Island heart which would make any such location too hot for it, and the Long Islanders are already getting into a most injudicious flurry over the possibility of seeking still water for her in Gravesend Bay; injudicious because altogether superfluous. The Commissioner has not yet been born who would insult the people of Long Island by subjecting them to an infliction which has already converted the orderly Staten Islanders into clamorous Sepoys. The Commissioners went down the Bay last Saturday to find a spot where the *Falcon* can ride safe from the torches of incendiaries, if not from the wrath of Neptune. They keep their counsels to themselves. But it is not difficult to divine their decision in favor of the Lower Anchorage, since to put her anywhere else would be to make her yellow flag the signal for hoisting the red flag of riot. At the Lower Anchorage, then, she must lie; there her patients must get what rest they can snatch from the tossing of the unquiet sea; thence, when the swell shall permit, the *fomites* of her inmates, their bedclothes, linen and the like, will be dispatched to the laundries (shall we say to Castleton?) and thence, too, on still nights, the dead of the fever be borne ashore to beds that will not rock with the heaving of the waves.

The interior arrangements of the *Falcon* are in some respects excellent. She was originally a two-decker. They have taken up the floor of the lower deck and ripped out the ceiling that floored the hold. Tanks of fresh water, an ice-box, and a platform to hold the ballast have been put in, so that she can be flooded in the hold from stem to stern with salt water, and there are two strong pumps to pump it out again. There will always be bilge water between the beams to the depth of the beams, but whether if frequently flooded that will be offensive, we cannot say. This lower deck is ventilated when the sea is smooth, by opening the side lights that have been inserted; in bad weather of course they would have to be screwed fast.

The upper deck, except a dining-room partitioned off forward, is left clear of all incumbrances. Windows are left in the sides to admit light and air, and indeed this is the best ventilated part of the ship. Iron bedsteads, placed athwartships, are to be fixed here when the number to be accommodated is large. It was not in the original plan to use this deck at all for patients. The Commissioners remembered that it was on this deck of the *Susquehanna*, while her cargo was still in the hold and the hatches sealed, that the fever broke out with such mortality, and that no ventilation or fumigation that could be devised prevented their dying day after day. With this in mind a house was built above the main deck of the *Falcon*, with the intention of putting all the officers of the ship, and the sick, when not too numerous, in the ample wards constructed thereon,—so, with a perfectly ventilated and empty deck below, and the fresh air accessible on every side above, the hulk would furnish them some advantages that could not be had on shore. The officers' rooms are all towards the bows of the ship, with windows looking out on the sea, and doors and windows opening on the main hall that runs the whole length of the deck, while a hurricane deck built double, with a chamber between for a free admission of air, saves from the heat of the sun. There is one wretched blunder, however, in the construction of the patients' wards, that ought to be remedied, and can cheaply be, before a single sick man is consigned to one of them. They open into the main hall through which there will always be a draught when any air is stirring, but the other three sides are impervious to a breath of it. At the very top on the back of each room there is a narrow window of the depth of a single pane of glass, and this built in, so that it can never be opened. The sick man will gasp for breath while it is blowing a gale outside, and the doctor's first prescription better be to the nurse with her broomstick to strike out the window-panes and let him have something to breathe. We trust that this grievous error will be corrected at once, before the experiment has been tried of seeing how soon one will die when struggling at the same time with Yellow Jack and the pent-up atmosphere of a Black Hole.

As for the rest, it all seems right. One month after her anchorage it may be pretty well determined whether the inevitable dampness of the bedding on board, whether the rolling and tumbling in the swell and the "short, uneasy motion" of the craft when the tide and the wind disagree, whether the difficulty of boarding her with stores and supplies, and to take on the sick and off the dead, are or are not insuperable objections to a hulk as a hospital. If the Superintendent begins early enough he will be able to say at the close of the season whether the profession in this City almost to a man, and the late Quarantine Convention by an almost unanimous vote, promulgated a false doctrine when they announced that the yellow fever is not personally contagious, provided all *fomites* be rigidly excluded. The doctrine of that resolution was, that a man sick of yellow fever, if stripped, washed and removed to a wholesome atmosphere, could not infect the wholesome atmosphere, nor make his bed and clothing *fomites* in their turn. If Dr. BISSELL then insists that no inmate of his hulk shall ever board an infected ship, that clean clothing shall be furnished from it to the patient who has been stripped, washed, sheared of his hair, and, if he chooses, clipped of his nails—that, thus renovated and freshly accoutred, the sick man shall be hoisted into the boat by the hands of the infected ship, and so transferred to the floating hospital—unless the resolution embodies false doctrine, his *Falcon* should be no more of a pest-house than if her sick had simple bilious fever. The non-contagionists hold that yellow fever is not like small-pox, where infection lies primarily in the person of the patient, but like fever and ague, which one can only get from an atmosphere charged with the miasma. The *Falcon* affords a splendid opportunity to settle forever this question, which has worried the faculty and the world for centuries. By all means settle it now, and scores of other questions of no less magnitude will be resolved in its solution.

The Law of Stock-Jobbing.

Until 1858 purchases and sales of stocks on time were illegal. No contract of the kind could be enforced in court, and, as in the case of gamblers, it occasionally happened that losing parties called the statute to the rescue in avoiding the payment of "differences." Defences of that sort were never favorably regarded, either by the community or the courts, for almost invariably they originated in dishonor, and, when successful, resulted in injustice. The act of 1858, which legalized stock-jobbing, by putting a period to suits of the description referred to, performed an acceptable service to the cause of business morals. It places contracts for the purchase or sale of stocks upon the same legal footing with contracts relating to merchandise or real estate. The change is one which commends itself to the good sense of the public. Speculating in stocks does not differ essentially from speculating in sugar, or in Central Park lots, and there should be no reason why the stock-jobbers of Wall-street should be less honorable or respectable than any other class of our business men.

A case was tried yesterday in the Circuit Court in this City, before Judge HOGEBOOM, which may perhaps be the last to arise under the former law. It was an action to recover losses incurred and paid by a speculator in Stocks. The plaintiff was Mr. PETER OUTWATER, a prominent lawyer and banker of Syracuse; the defendants, Messrs. TRAVERS & JEROME, a well-known firm of brokers in this City. It appeared that Mr. OUTWATER applied in October, 1857, to TRAVERS & JEROME to purchase and sell Stocks for him, which they did. In the following month the parties had an examination of their accounts, when it appeared that Mr. OUTWATER had been unsuccessful, his losses amounting to some $2,600. Previous to the commencement of these transactions he had deposited with Messrs. TRAVERS & JEROME the sum of $3,000, or thereabouts. Enough of this to cover losses was applied by them, without objection on the score of legality, though there was some difference of opinion as to the precise balance due OUTWATER. He however accepted the check of defendants for $546, as such balance, being what remained of his deposit after deducting their claim against him. But Mr. OUTWATER returned to Syracuse, took counsel and commenced suit. He was sworn on his own behalf, and non-suited—being the only witness examined in the case. The Judge held that by his own testimony he had waived the illegality, and consented to the application which the defendants had made of the deposit. This decision is not merely just in itself, as the matter stands on the record, but important also as tending to check the disposition of many worthy individuals to dabble in stock transactions, under the impression that they are indulging in a decent kind of gambling. Games of chance have a keen and subtle charm for our susceptible and excitable human nature, against which all the barriers the law can build, are not always proof. And while the business of dealing in stocks on time was kept without the scope of the law by arbitrary statutes, the purchase and sale of stock under such conditions presented to the most cautious and canny of citizens all the attractions of the faro-table with none of the positive discredit attached to the frequenters of that too fascinating board. The act of 1858 has changed all this. It will no longer be safe for men to sell Erie or New-York Central on the chance of a prolonged war in Europe, unless they are prepared to bear the losses which will be entailed upon them should a sudden peace send the whole stock-market up to fever-heat. It will no longer be safe for men to buy the same or any other stocks on the faith of a sudden peace unless they are prepared to meet honestly the "differences" that will be fastened upon them by the continuance of the great European struggle by the failure of exhausted exchequers to pay fabricated dividends, by the exposure of gross mismanagements, by the diversion of traffic to better conducted and more happily situated roads. The sense of responsibility is the indispensable safe-guard of honesty in stock-jobbing as in all other branches of human activity.

CUBA AGAIN.—The *Pennsylvanian*, a paper supposed to represent, in a peculiar manner, the views and interests of the President, has undertaken a reargument of the proposition to purchase Cuba. Mr. BUCHANAN rode in on that question, and the *Pennsylvanian* intends he shall ride out on it. It is, according to that paper, "a national question." "The Island lies upon our very borders." It is "a Gibraltar in our own waters," and, "on the ground of self-protection, we should purchase it." Well, why don't we purchase? Cannot the President and his organs beguile Spain into a disposition to sell? Does that "effete monarchy" still remain obstinate?

There can be no doubt that the *Pennsylvanian* has at length hit upon the true way to bring this business to a satisfactory conclusion. Let it keep up its political discussion of the question. It will find no difficulty in convincing the Spanish Ministry that we are greatly in want of their beautiful island; that we don't feel safe without it; that we are willing to pay any money for it; in short, that Spain may make her own terms, which we shall be only too thankful to accept. If this course does not bring the Court of Madrid to reason, what will?

Mr. Botts Again.

The Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS is evidently suffering under a severe attack of himself. He declines his dinner; and he persists in making a great noise and outcry. Of the two symptoms, it is hard to say which is the better fitted to excite anxiety in the minds of those who love and cherish the distinguished gentleman from Virginia.

After Mr. BOTTS, at the request of forty enlightened fellow-citizens, had set the American Eagle on the highest pinnacle of the Rocky Mountains, far beyond the reach of vexations and arbitrary foes from the effete monarchies of Europe, and had satisfactorily proved that General CASS was a traitor to the cause of Expansive Democracy, his forty friends, naturally unwilling that services so valuable should be passed by without a becoming recognition, sent him a cordial invitation to come and eat his dinner with them, publicly, in the sight of his grateful country. This Mr. BOTTS has refused point blank to do. He will neither be President nor eat his dinners in public. He is a private citizen, who has quite as much as he can do to keep the American Eagle out of harm's way; and to this noble work, all his energies, and all his time, must, for the present, be devoted. But he will write a letter with pleasure; a long letter, if not a strong one; and in that, the forty may take comfort for their utter disappointments in respect to songs and champagne. He has written a long letter accordingly; not so long, indeed, as his previous letter, but still quite long enough. His forty friends have kindly consented to give this letter to a public deprived of the deeper joy of seeing Mr. BOTTS dine. Perhaps the public, after reading the letter, (for though the 21st of June has come and gone, the days are still quite long, and in the intervals of the European steamers, the public must have a good many spare hours on its hands,) perhaps, we say, the public after reading this letter will agree with us that it might have been as well for Mr. BOTTS to have left the letter unwritten, and to have consumed the dinner that was offered him, in the midst of his sympathising and eupeptic friends the "forty feeding like one."

Mr. BOTTS takes vast glory and *Kudos* to himself for forcing the Administration to "recede from its position," and in proof of this, his moral victory proceeds to quote a letter written by order of Secretary CASS, to a foreign naturalized citizen, about a year ago. We have read this letter with the gravest attention, and find it precisely identical in doctrine with the letter of Secretary CASS to Mr. HOFER, of Cincinnati, published on the 16th of June, for the purpose of demolishing Mr. BOTTS and the forty. If Mr. BOTTS regards it as a victory that he has "forced" Secretary CASS to say in 1859 exactly what he said in 1858, we are not disposed to quarrel with him. To extract consistency from such an Administration as that which now watches over the destinies of our beloved country, is indeed a feat of which any man may be reasonably proud. But we hardly think that the particular form in which this feat has been accomplished, warrants the forty in offering a public dinner to the hero, or the hero in conspicuously declining the intended honor.

French and Austrian News.

The superior authenticity of the French over the Austrian reports of occurrences at the seat of war, has been curiously illustrated in the case of the most recent news.

Through Germany and England the tidings of the Battle of Magenta came to us embellished with accounts of the "disgrace of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS," and of the fall of Marshal CANROBERT, mortally wounded in action." To these startling features of the conflict, the same veracious authorities added a vague but impressive story of a French defeat on the 6th of June, two days before the triumphant entry of NAPOLEON and VICTOR EMANUEL into Milan.

The circumstantial character of these inventions easily imposed belief upon the London *Times*, which journal has become so rabidly eager for tidings disastrous to the allied cause as to be no longer very particular in sifting facts from rumors, and a long elaborate "leader" accordingly appeared in its columns on the 8th, showing the great improbability of a decisive Austrian defeat, and the grave difficulties in the way of NAPOLEON'S entrance into the Lombard capital.

On the very same day, while the *quidnuncs* of the Cockney capital were enjoying this prophesy of evil, the fretted vaults of the Cathedral of Milan were ringing with the *Te Deum* chanted in honor of the victorious Emperor and the Sardinian King!

On the 9th, Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, "disgraced on the 5th," by telegraph from Berne, was leading his corps to a fresh triumph over the Austrians at Marignon; while Marshal CANROBERT was, at the same date, in the full enjoyment of his health, his spirits, and his high command.

MUNICIPAL HYDROPHOBIA.—Men will differ about nuisances. "Rats and puppies for pies" is said to be an inviting street-cry among the Chinese; here we prefer to listen to the music of "Straw-ber-ri-e-s." So, some unfortunate people have a great disgust for whisky; while others have even a greater abomination of water. *De gustibus non est disputandum.*

Some of our worshipful Councilmen are afflicted with this latter phobia—*hydro*-phobia. The prospective gurgle of public drinking-fountains gives them spasms. If fountains could only be made to run beer or whisky, they would cease to be "public nuisances," perhaps; but that they should be erected by the Croton Aqueduct Department, with no chance for "pickings," and then only convey the miserable stuff brewed up among the mountains and in the clouds of heaven, gives these gentlemen convulsions outright.

Now, we would not contest this as a matter of taste, for reasoning is impossible in such a case. But we would modestly suggest that the people who retain their antiquated notions about the use of cold water for a thirsty soul should be indulged in their infirmity. And if the representatives of the Liquor Dealers consult the interests of their constituents, they will cease their hindrance to a "constitutional vote" in favor of supplying drink for the masses elsewhere than in aldermanic "oyster" shops or corner groceries. There is such a thing as temper as well as taste, and sometimes the people become mad about other things than water.

The California Mail Contract via Nicaragua, and the Nicaragua Isthmus Grants.

In consequence of the many contradictory statements regarding the action of the Postmaster-General in making the contract for the transportation of the mails across Nicaragua, we have been at some pains to examine into this matter, and we find the facts as follows. The present contract *via* Panama will expire on Sept. 30, next, and Congress having refused to authorize a renewal of the contract, and rejected the appropriations for the same, which had been attached to two different bills by the Senate, the Postmaster-General, feeling the importance and necessity of providing for the mails between the Atlantic States and California, acted under the section of the law of 1836, which authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the transportation of the mails on any mail route the contract for which shall have expired or been forfeited before the regular annual farming out of contracts at the end of the fiscal year. *Without advertising for proposals*, the Postmaster-General decided to invite by circular letter addressed to all such persons as had intimated a desire to contract for this service, proposals for the mails between New-York, New-Orleans and San Francisco, these being the termini of the route as established by law, for a period of nine months, to the end of the fiscal year. This circular was also published in the *Union*, and copied into many other papers. Bids were received from five parties, who made nine proposals. Those made by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, by Mr. CUNARD and Mr. VANDERBILT were not in conformity to the specifications; that made by Mr. JOHNSON, being the lowest, was accepted, in compliance with the law making it obligatory in all cases upon the Postmaster-General to give the contract to the lowest bidder. Mr. JOHNSON'S bid was for $9,000 a trip, for the entire service from New-York and New-Orleans connecting at Key West *via* Nicaragua to San Francisco in twenty-three days. The contract price heretofore paid has been about $756,000 a year. At the rate of the Johnson contract the yearly cost will be about $216,000, and the California postages amount to about $320,000; so that if the Johnson contract be made in good faith, and the service be really done, this would imply a saving to the Department. Much has been said of an unusual delay in executing the Johnson contract, but we are assured that the contract was executed in less than twelve days after it had been prepared, whereas the usual time given to bidders is some two months, as the lettings are inclosed in April and the contracts are to be signed by July 1. The present contract has been duly executed by three good sureties, who justified in the sum of $700,000.

We are furthermore assured that this contract has never been offered for sale to any one. Mr. JOHNSON acts as agent for certain parties who hold the Walker-Vandyke Grant from Nicaragua, and these parties are now making all the necessary arrangements for the performance of the contract. The lake and river boats of the old Transit Company now lying in Nicaragua have been secured by them; officers, engineers and men have been sent out to put the boats in perfect order. A new boat, the *Scottish Chief*, now at Key West, has been ordered to Nicaragua, officers and men having been sent from New-York a few days ago to take her to San Juan, and arrangements are making for first-class steamers both on the Atlantic and Pacific side.

It appears that General JEREZ gave official notice to our Secretary of State that the Government of Nicaragua "ardently" desired that the mails of the United States should be transported through Nicaragua, and he received notice from our Government that, if necessary, the mails would be sent over under an escort of United States troops. General JEREZ informed the Vandyke party that his Government would not interpose any obstacle to the transportation of mails and passengers across Nicaragua, under the Vandyke grant, as that grant had been made by him under a full power of attorney from Nicaragua "to utter all the Transit affairs in the same manner as if the State of Nicaragua were present." It requires no confirmation, and the old canal charter having been revoked, it now stands without any competitor—as the Belly charter is for making a canal only, no right of transit falling to him until the canal shall be completed.

It seems that General JEREZ, on the day before he left New-York for Nicaragua—viz.: 6th June—made a new contract with the old Canal Company—having first received from said Company a full and complete surrender of their old charter, with all claim for damages, &c., &c. This new charter must be confirmed by the Congress of Nicaragua before it can have any vitality, and Congress does not meet for two years. General JEREZ'S object evidently was to get rid of the question of damages, and to take the matter out of the hands of Secretary CASS. That he has accomplished; and if the Congress of Nicaragua refuses, as General JEREZ no doubt intends it shall, to recognize the new charter, it is likely that Secretary CASS will not be willing to renew the claim for damages, as the Company has undertaken to act independently of him. From all these facts we infer that this long-closed route may after all soon be opened in a substantial manner.

Excursion to Jones' Wood of the People of St. Mary's R. C. Church.

SPEECH OF MAYOR TIEMANN.

The attendants at St. Mary's Church (R. C.) in Grand-street, and a great many others besides, celebrated the eve of Corpus Christi by an excursion to JONES' Wood, and, in recreating themselves, enjoyed the additional pleasure of contributing to the fund for the erection of the new parochial school-house, which has been projected by the Very Rev. Archdeacon MCCARRON, the Pastor, and for which a large amount of money has been already contributed by the parishioners. The morning at first threatened rain, but made a desperate effort to keep fair and succeeded. The day was magnificent, and people who at first were hesitating took advantage of the glorious noon and flocked to the Wood in crowds. There were not less than fifteen thousand persons on the ground, and a surprising supply of fiddlers, each surrounded by a group of dancers who thrashed the heads of the daisies, if there were any, in a style of rollicking gayety and hearty good-humor that was eminently characteristic of "the green sod." Then there was a brass band on the balcony of the hotel which played waltzes and quadrilles. Then there was a band of negro minstrels, whose broad hilarities drew an immense throng. There were shows also, including that of a Professor who astonished the spectators who paid for the sight, by swallowing a sword 24 inches long. There were swings, and merry-go-rounds, and scups, which were kept in incessant use. The *fête* went on merrily and harmoniously. A few rowdies got in, despite the vigilance of the Committee appointed to guard the entrances, but they were not so ill-behaved as to call for interference by the Police, whose position for the day was a sinecure. In the evening after all had dined and danced, and enjoyed themselves as they best preferred, Father MCCARRON, Father BOYCE, Father MCCLELLAND, Mayor TIEMANN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. MCEVOY, and a host of others, ascended the platform lately vacated by the minstrels. The assemblage gathered around, and were briefly addressed by Archdeacon MCCARRON, who, having complimented them on their liberal spirit, proceeded, quite ably, to urge the necessity to our social prosperity of imparting a religious as well as a secular education to the young. He was loudly cheered, and, before retiring, introduced Mayor TIEMANN, who was hailed with a renewed burst of applause.

The Mayor dwelt on the benefit of thrifty habits, talked pleasantly about the Temperance influences, of family amusements out of doors, and complimented his hearers by saying that, Dutchman as he was, and much as he appreciated the Dutch for their rational mode of enjoying themselves, he felt bound to admit that on this occasion his Irish fellow-citizens showed themselves as orderly, as well behaved, and as sensible as anything the Dutch ever did in the same line.

The Mayor was repeatedly cheered, and when he had withdrawn, which was about 6 o'clock, the people began to consider the propriety of their doing the same. Soon long lines of men, women and children streamed down the walks, meeting at the entrance, and crowding the cars, which ran every two minutes, and were crammed for hours in bearing home their living freight. The day passed with but two accidents. A poor woman had her foot wrenched off, whilst taking a ride on one of the merry-go-rounds; and an old man, when incautiously passing near one of the swings, was struck on the head and severely injured. Due care was taken of both, by those who had the arrangements in charge.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CASE OF MEYER GOLDSALL.—The case of MEYER GOLDSALL, the St. Louis merchant who was brought to this City from Missouri, a few days since, on a requisition from Governor MORGAN, charging him with defrauding several jewelry and other dealers of this place of large amounts of goods, was called up for formal examination before Justice WELSH at the City Hall Police Court yesterday afternoon. The Court-room was densely crowded during the hearing, in which no less than four lawyers took part. Other complaints were made against GOLDSALL. ALFRED HANABERGH, of the firm of JONES & HANABERGH, tailors, in Broadway, swore that on or about the 19th of last February, the accused obtained from him clothing to the amount of $46, on the pretence that the proprietors of the Western Hotel had funds belonging to him, and that the bill would be paid on presentation to these parties. On the 11th of the next month this bill was presented for payment, but was not honored. Mr. WINCHESTER, the managing clerk of the Western Hotel, deposed that GOLDSALL never placed any funds in his hands or in the hands of any of the proprietors of the hotel; but that, on the contrary, when he left said hotel he was indebted there for board and lodging to the amount of $67 62, and that previous to his departure he pretenced to have lost or to have had stolen from the hotel clothing worth over $50, which amount was allowed him in settlement of his bill, besides a further sum of $39 62. Mr. WINCHESTER further declares in his affidavit, that about the time of GOLDSALL's arrival at the hotel, "Mrs. —— DAVIES, of said city, came to said hotel; that said GOLDSALL became responsible for said Mrs. —— DAVIES' bill, but that GOLDSALL at the time he left the hotel had not paid the bill of the said Mrs. —— DAVIES, but that the same is still due and unpaid." Only three witnesses (for the prosecution) were put upon the stand yesterday. The effort of the counsel for the defence appeared to be to show that the prosecutors did not display that "ordinary business caution" which by the statutes must be proven to make a case of false pretences vault. The case will be resumed again on Saturday. GOLDSALL meanwhile is in the Tombs. He is a man of middle age and prepossessing appearance.

PSI UPSILON CONVENTION.—The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity,—a secret society, which has Chapters in the principal colleges of the United States,—has been in session in this City the past two days, and adjourned finally yesterday afternoon. Its business meetings, to which none but members of the Fraternity were admitted, were held in the hall of the Historical Society. ELIAS G. DRAKE, Jr., of the Lambda Chapter, of Columbia College, was chosen President of the Convention, and a Vice-President from each Chapter was elected. The oration and poem were delivered at Dr. SMITH's Church, in Second-avenue, Wednesday evening. Dr. WM. H. DRAPER, of the Lambda Chapter, was the orator. "Physical Culture" was his theme; he treated it with great originality and force, and was frequently interrupted by applause. The poem, by SAMUEL J. PIKE, Esq., of the Kappa Chapter, was a satire full of puns and pungency. Its shafts were aimed at the fashionable follies and foibles of the day, and every arrow found its mark. Dodworth's Band furnished the music of the occasion, and a large audience listened to the exercises. Last evening, after the adjournment, the members of the Fraternity dined together at the Jones House, No. 734 Broadway. An excellent entertainment was provided, speeches were made in abundance, and it was very late when the festivities were brought to a close. The new catalogue of the Fraternity, soon to be issued, will contain over 3,000 members.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Regular weekly meetings are now held at the House of Industry, on Thursday evenings, under the auspices of the Temperance Speakers' and Singers' Association. They are to be held in every Ward in the City, and, when circumstances favor, in the open air. The exercises consist of addresses on temperance and other moral subjects, interspersed with vocal music. The intention is to give to them such interest as will attract the attendance of that class of persons who are not accustomed to attend Church on the Sabbath—to draw them away from the places of dissipation and crime. The meeting last evening, which was the third one of the kind, was attended by nearly one hundred persons, male and female. The exercises generally attract a crowd, who are persuaded to "go in and sign." About seventy of the children of the institution were also present, and manifested much interest in the proceedings. The conclusion of each address or song is heartily cheered by the boys, it must be confessed, without much discrimination as to the merits of either. Meetings of the same description are held at the lecture-room of the Sailors' Home, No. 190 Cherry street, on alternate Wednesday evenings. The Association meets for business on Friday evening at No. 163 Bowery.

THE WEST WASHINGTON MARKET—A NEW TROUBLE.—Information was received last evening in the Third Precinct to the effect that an attempt to destroy the City dumping-board at the foot of Vesey-street, West Washington Market, was contemplated during the night, or at a late hour of the succeeding evening. Policemen were immediately dispatched to that place with instructions to remain there all night and give an alarm-rap in case of any attempt being made to destroy the City property. Up to 1 o'clock this morning all remained quiet, but efficient watch was maintained to prevent any surprise. The ownership of this property is, it is known, in dispute, Messrs. JAMES B. TAYLOR and OWEN W. BRENNAN, claiming to be lessees, by virtue of an agreement with the State, while the City of New-York insists that it only is the rightful owner. The matter is now before the Courts, and all the rents collected upon it are placed in the hands of a receiver until the case is finally adjudicated. Meanwhile the City continues to use a portion of it as a dumping-dock. Against this the State lessees protest, and hence the present anticipated difficulty.

THE HARBOR MASTER CONTROVERSY.—Mr. MURCH, the Harbor Master of the Eighth District, North River, has been charged by Mr. CROMWELL, proprietor of the Charleston and Savannah line of steamers, with having prevented the steamer *Huntsville* from coming to her berth; and on the 21st instant he sent a telegraphic dispatch to Governor MORGAN to the effect that unless he, Mr. CROMWELL, submitted to an extortion, or the Governor interfered in the case, his steamer would have to lie at anchor in the stream. He also advertised to discharge the *Huntsville's* cargo into lighters, on account of the refusal of the said Harbor Master to allow her to come to her berth. Mr. MURCH, on the contrary, denies that he has given any ground whatever for these complaints, but that, to accommodate all parties, he has given the vacant berths to those vessels which were entitled to them in rotation; at the same time, he says, when the *Huntsville* arrived, he offered her a berth, which Mr. CROMWELL refused. Mr. MURCH says he shall proceed against Mr. C., in a regular manner for the unprovoked assault which has been made upon his character.

CONVENTION TO APPOINT MORE WARD CLERKS.—Yesterday afternoon the Aldermen were to have met with the Mayor (as they proposed in a resolution some time ago) to appoint Clerks for the various Wards or petty civil Courts, but most of the Aldermen were at the races, and consequently there was no quorum. At 3 P. M. the Mayor entered the Chambers, accompanied by Alderman SEAGRIST, and after waiting some time Mr. SEAGRIST moved that his Honor take the chair, which was carried, Mr. SEAGRIST voting "I." The roll was called, and the Mayor and Mr. SEAGRIST only answered to their names. Alderman S. therefore moved that this Convention adjourn, subject to the call of the Board of Aldermen, which was carried unanimously, said Mr. SEAGRIST and the Mayor voting in the affirmative. There are two batches of Ward Court Clerks already, and the object of some of the Aldermen is to put in a new batch. They are seven in number, and their salary is only $2,000 a year—perquisites said to be as much more, at least. Twenty-one of them will be a nice acquisition to the City.

CORPUS CHRISTI.—The feast of *Corpus Christi*, one of the most solemn and imposing celebrated by the Catholic Church, occurred yesterday. The mystery of the Eucharist, according to Catholic belief, is daily renewed in the mass, but Maunday Thursday is set apart for its special devotion; and in countries wholly Catholic the host is carried in procession in the open air, through crowds of kneeling worshipers. Here, the feast is observed simply by religious services. In all the Catholic Churches of the City High Mass was solemnized, and the day, as a holiday of strict obligation, was so kept, generally. The origin of this festival is somewhat obscure; but it seems that it was first fixed authoritatively in the thirteenth century, by Pope URBAN IV., in compliance with the entreaties of St. Juliana Falconieri, and that St. Thomas Aquinas, who is regarded as the religious luminary of that age, composed the office for it.

SANITARY.—The new City Inspector is besieged by applicants for place in his Department, all of whom are strongly indorsed, and each seemingly sure of success. For the position of Superintendent of Markets, the names of JAMES IRVING, MATTHEW T. GOODERSON, GEORGE ISAACS and WILLIAM N. BROWN, are more frequently named, and, doubtless, some of these will receive the berth, the salary of which alone is $2 000 per annum. GOODERSON held the place once, and ISAACS was until lately Clerk of the Fulton Market. IRVING has done service to the City frequently. BROWN is the proprietor of the "Pewter Mug," and ran last Fall for Alderman of the First District, but was defeated. He stands well in Tammany Hall.

DESCENT OF THE ÆRONAUT.—Professor PUSEY, who ascended in his balloon from Williamsburgh, on Tuesday afternoon, descended safely to the ground after a voyage of about forty minutes. He passed over New-York into New-Jersey, and was then wafted back by another current until he came over Newtown, L. I., where he let go his anchor. He reached the ground in Mr. CHARLES MILLER's garden, in Flushing, nine miles from the place of starting. He remained there through the night and came to the City the next morning.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Last night, at about 10 o'clock, a man named THOMAS WILSON, residing with a family at No. 287 West Seventeenth-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. It seems that he was a hard-drinking man, and was laboring under a fit of *delirium tremens*. It was supposed that he would not live till morning. A man named PATRICK MCGRARY attempted to drown himself in the North River, at the foot of Twenty-second-street, last night, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens. He was rescued.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—ROSANA HOGAR, a young girl who was employed as a domestic at No. 91 Stanton street, committed suicide yesterday by taking laudanum. She was removed to the Hospital, after the fact of her having taken poison was discovered, and there confessed that, about two months ago, she was seduced, and that she had taken the poison to hide her shame.

KILLED BY A FALL.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening, a longshoreman named ANDREW HARVEY, residing in the six story tenement house No. 32 Madison-street, while in an intoxicated condition, either jumped or fell off the roof of the house, and was instantly killed. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

FOR GALWAY AND CALIFORNIA.—The screw steamer *Argo*, of the Atlantic Navigation Company, took her departure for Galway, yesterday, carrying out some 250 passengers. The steamer *North Star* took out about 300 passengers for Aspinwall, bound to California.

CAR CASUALTY.—JAMES SHEARIDAN, while riding on the platform of a Sixth-avenue car yesterday, fell in front of the car, one wheel of which passed over his foot, cutting off four of his toes. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Police Reports.

THIEVING.—As Wm. C. Foster, a resident of Brooklyn, was passing up Broadway, near Grand-street, about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he heard what he supposed to be the cries of a woman for help. He hurried to the place whence the cries proceeded, and immediately found himself surrounded by a crowd of unpromising looking youths. One of the gang snatched his watch and chain, worth $150, from his pocket, and tried to make off with it. Mr. Foster with one hand grabbed his watch chain, and with the other the thief. An attempted rescue was made, but he held on until a policeman arrived. The watch minus the chain, was passed to an accomplice, who escaped. The prisoner, who gave his name as William Wright, was committed to prison by Justice KELLY. Imitating the cries of a woman, in order to attract a crowd, and afford opportunity to commit robberies, is an old trick of City thieves.

STOLEN GOODS FOUND IN A SCRUBBING-PAIL.—Bridget Donovan was employed to scrub the store No. 469 Broadway, yesterday, and after she had finished her work, some of the goods were missing, and suspicion fell upon her. She was searched, but nothing was found, and Mr. Minton, the proprietor, was about apologizing, when it was suggested to examine her scrubbing-pail. The scrubbing implements were removed, and sure enough the missing articles were discovered underneath. She showed good judgement in her selection. Among the articles was a hoop skirt. She was taken before Justice KELLY, and committed for examination. Her excuse for the larceny was that the temptation was too great for her.

AN ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF ARRESTED.—Detective Wilson observed, yesterday afternoon, a well known man, named George Nelson, standing on the corner of Bond-street and the Bowery with two handsome overcoats slung across his arm. The Detective arrested Nelson on suspicion; and afterwards ascertained that the coats, valued at $75, had been stolen from two of the boarders at the Lafarge House. Nelson was locked up to await an examination.

DISHONEST YOUTH ARRESTED.—On Saturday last, William Sager, a butcher of Fulton Market, sent Chas. Turner, a youth in his employ, to collect a bill of $111 from a down-town merchant. Turner collected the amount of the bill and absconded, and after being traced to Port Jervis, N. Y., by detective John H. Smith, was taken into custody yesterday morning, and brought back to the City and locked up to await trial. On being arrested he handed the officer a portion of the stolen money and a watch.

ANOTHER ARREST OF STREET-WALKERS.—Frequent complaints having been made lately that respectable people have experienced annoyance from the female street-walkers who promenade Broadway every evening, Captain Hutchins, of the Fifth Ward, with a *posse* of policemen, arrested about a dozen of the girls last evening. Would it not be a good idea to either drive off or arrest the numberless loafers who infest the corners of the streets on Broadway from Chambers street to Canal-street.

DISHONEST SEAMSTRESS.—Mary Ann Gallagher was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, a silk dress pattern and $3 in silver coin, belonging to Mrs. Elizabeth Schoonmacher, of No. 150 West Twenty-fourth-street, while in her employ as seamstress. When arrested, Ann had spent the money, but the watch and dress were recovered. Justice KELLY locked her up for trial.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL FESTIVAL.—The sixth annual Strawberry and Floral Festival of the above-named Society was celebrated yesterday, in the grove at Bedford owned by J. CARSON BREVOORT, Esq. The grove was handsomely decorated with banners, streamers and flowers, and some 1,700 tiny flags, belonging to the Sabbath School, and the Band of Hope, were tastefully arranged among the trees. There was a speaker's stand tastefully set off by banners and flowers—a temple of flowers for the Floral Queen and her attendants, and various other ornamentations too numerous to mention, but all displaying much taste and care. The teachers and scholars, to the number of nearly 2,000, assembled in the Church at 7 o'clock in the morning, where singing and other exercises occupied their attention until 8 o'clock, when the whole formed in procession on Hewes-street, and from thence marched to the grove to the music furnished by Dodworth's Band. Upon reaching the ground, "Hurrah for Holiday" was sung by the different divisions, when they were permitted to disperse, to amuse themselves as best they could in the beautiful grove—dancing, copenhagen and scupping however, were prohibited—until 10 o'clock. At this hour the divisions reassembled, and after singing "We meet again in Gladness," refreshments were distributed. This over, the children again dispersed until 12 o'clock when the coronation of the Flower Queen took place, during which the beautiful Harvest Scene was enacted. Miss CORDELIA BLAKE represented the "Queen of Spring," Miss ANNIE WARING the "Queen of Summer," Miss HANNAH M. BRAINARD the "Queen of Autumn," and Miss NELLIE HOYT the "Queen of Flowers." Each Queen had her maids of honor, mimic mowers, and life-like fairies were included in the representation. At 2 o'clock there was a musical dialogue, and then refreshments again. At 3 o'clock the anniversary exercises took place. The exercises consisted of singing by the Tremaine Family, and also by different members of the School, and three addresses of five minutes each. At 6 o'clock, P. M., the children again formed in procession and marched for home. Everything during the day passed off pleasantly. Not the least interesting feature was the presence of some forty members of the parent institution at Flatbush, under the care of the Superintendent, Mr. VAN EPPS. It is estimated that six thousand people visited the grove during the day.

FESTIVAL OF THE ACADEMY OF VISITATION.—Recently the pupils in the Academy of Visitation enjoyed one of their interesting festivals. When the children had gathered the Right Reverend Bishop Loughlin, and the Rev. Fathers E. Cassidy, Turner, Hagan and McGovern were conducted in the spacious porch at the rear of the building, to receive and crown the Queen elect, Miss Mary O'Brien; her companion in honor, Miss Annie Mulligan, could not attend, owing to the death of her father. The Floral Queens, the Misses M. Bellingham and M. Olny, and attendants, the Misses Agnes Pepper and M. Trowvolinsky, appeared first, and, after paying their respects to the Bishop, retired to the opposite end of the porch; then followed in order all the pupils of the Academy, eighty-three in number. Lastly came the May Queen, preceded by her crown and sceptre bearers, the Misses Kate Julie Kempston and A. Leavitt, and followed by the rest of her court, Misses A. and K. Harvey, S. Truly, M. McCabe, E. Johnson, Tr. Sullivan and Mary Malone. When the royal train had reached half way up the porch an address was made to the Queen by one of her attendants, at the end of which the crown and sceptre was presented to the Bishop, who gracefully conferred the honors of the day upon the Queen, who, after receiving them on bended knee, stood aside with her attendants until the procession was formed. It was opened by the Floral Queens and closed by the May Queen. It then proceeded down the main walk of the convent garden, the young ladies in the meanwhile separating one to each side of the pathway. On the return of the procession each young lady, as she met her companion, joined with her in paying her obeisance to their Queen. This ceremony being concluded, all proceeded to the saloon, where two thrones had been erected—that of the absent Queen being draped in black crape, with her white veil thrown over it, on which rested her wreath of natural flowers and a large bouquet. All having entered, several complimentary addresses and replies were made between the Floral and May Queens and floral attendants, which were enlived by music. Refreshments were handed around; after which the pupils amused themselves, singing, playing and promenading in the garden until 7 o'clock, when they all repaired to the chapel attached to the academy, and after receiving the benediction, returned to their homes.

THE WASHINGTON-STREET HOMICIDE.—DR. CHAS A. VAN ZANDT, physician to the County Jail, made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of THOMAS MACKEY, aged ten years, at No. 88 Washington street, yesterday, who died at 11 o'clock Wednesday night from injuries received in front of his residence while at play. He found that something like the small blade of a knife had entered the left breast, between the fifth and sixth ribs, and penetrated to the depth of 1¾ inches—about one inch of that weapon entered the heart and penetrated the left lobe, causing death. Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday afternoon when the sisters of the deceased were examined. They knew but little about the matter. They saw the boys at play on the sidewalk at about 9½ o'clock; there were some words between the deceased and his little brother CHARLES, six years old, about an excursion ticket. Shortly after some blood was seen on the deceased, and he was taken into the house, where he died in about twenty minutes—without speaking. The jury rendered a verdict, in effect, "that there was no evidence before them to lead to the belief that death was anything else than the result of accident." The boy who, it was supposed threw the knife at his brother in a moment of passion—caused by the deceased's snatching a ticket from him—is a bright, intelligent lad, about six years old. He grieved much yesterday at the loss of his brother. Both attended Public School No. 8.

INQUEST.—Coroner SNELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. ELIZA STALEY, who died at the City Hospital a few days ago, from injuries received by falling from a window, at her residence No. 26 Atlantic street. She accused her husband of pushing her out but it was conclusively shown before the Coroner that she fell while intoxicated, and that her husband was in another room at the time. A verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

THE WATER BOARD.—The Water Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, but did not agree upon the two Commissioners necessary to complete the Board. They hold another meeting to-day.

REGATTA.—The Second Annual Regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club took place yesterday. The prizes were won by the *Niagara*, of the Second Class; *Early Bird*, of the First Class, and *Son of Malta*, Third Class.

CALL ACCEPTED.—The Rev. GEORGE E. THRALL of Christ Church, Bridgeport, Conn, has accepted a call to become Rector of the Messiah, in this City.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day, Nos. 51, Tulary *vs.* Monte; 21, Coit *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 39, Beard and others *vs.* City of Brooklyn; 29,—; 60,—; Duffy *vs.* The Brooklyn City R. R. Co.; 30,—; 37,—; 63 Smith *vs.* Nelson; 27, Benedict *vs.* Bonnell; 28, Barton *vs.* Harvey; 49 Cecil *vs.* Remsen. The Grand Jury came into the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, and made return of all the business before them, when they were discharged for the term. It is understood that the Eleventh Ward cases were passed by for the next Grand Jury to take hold of. The Court of Sessions will meet on Tuesday next to dispose of the Jail cases, which will take three or four days, when the Court will adjourn to September. A Special Term of the Circuit Court will be opened at 9½ o'clock this morning, by Judge LOTT.

Legalized Lotteries.
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Managers of the
Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky and Missouri
STATE LOTTERIES.
Official Drawings by Telegraph.
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of a Lottery authorized by the Legislature, having this day attended the drawing of the Lottery for the benefit of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel, viz:
Extra Class No. 351, June 23, 1859.
72, 26, 57, 74, 77, 34, 49, 5, 44, 18, 61, 63, 48.
Class No. 352, June 23, 1859.
28, 60, 64, 74, 45, 46, 44, 52, 25, 68, 14, 72.
And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above.
Witness our hands at Wilmington, Del., this Thursday, June 23, 1859
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN, } Commissioners.
GEORGIA LOTTERIES.
The subscribers, Commissioners appointed to superintend the drawing of the Sparta Academy Lottery, do hereby certify that the following are the numbers which were this day drawn from the wheel, viz:
Class No 349, June 23, 1859.
22, 17, 8, 21, 19, 6, 51, 38, 56, 52, 64, 53, 63.
Extra Class No 350, June 23 1859.
53, 45, 15, 41, 54, 1, 52, 56, 40, 7, 72, 78, 66, 64.
And that the said numbers were drawn in the order in which they stand above
Witness our hands at Augusta, Ga., this Thursday, June 23, 1859.
L. P. BARBER, } Commissioners.
L. P. DUGGAS, }
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware, and Augusta, Ga.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $55, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Maravilla. Maravilla. Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

French Fans, Silk Nets, Fancy Hair Pins, Combs, &c., &c.
A splendid assortment of the above and of many other NEW GOODS, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer.
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD
SURE TO EXTERMINATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Moths, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, and other Vermin and Garden Insects.
For sale by the inventor, JOSEPH MEYER, practical chemist, No 612 Broadway, corner of Houston-st.
Sole agents, A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William st.

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Needs only be seen to be appreciated.—*Tribune.*
Has accomplished the object desired.—*Home Journal.*
The bed costs less with them without it.—*Ohio Farmer.*
Retail price, $5 to $6. For sale by first-class dealers throughout the country, and by the Elliptic Bed-Spring Company, No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway,
Corner of Day-st., New-York.

Wonderful Array of Summer Hats.
100 STYLES IN
BEAVER-FELT, STRAWS AND BEAVER,
THE HUDSON HAT
Heads Genin's lists of 100 styles. Price $3.
AT GENIN'S HAT STORE,
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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Straw Hats,
From England, Switzerland, Italy, China, East Indies and South America, comprising one of the finest assortments ever offered to the public. For sale by LEARY & CO., Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Weed's Patent Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines
Are well adapted to the use of families, tailor's, dressmaker's &c. Prices greatly reduced.
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Summer Hats—Every desirable style and quality unsurpassed by any. A large assortment of elegantly-trimmed Straws for Misses and Children. First premium awarded. KELLOGG, Manufacturer,
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Hair Stocks in all Colors, Zephyr Undershirts, New-York Mills, muslin drawers, &c., at Nos. 87 and 89 William st., one door north of Maiden-lane
GEORGE M. TRACY, Agent.

Perego's Superior Shirts, ready-made or made to measure. Also, PEREGO'S Zephyr Under-Garments, wholesale or retail, at No. 61 Nassau st., and Broadway, corner White-st.

The Most Enchanting Hat of the Season—the beau ideal of elegance and high fashion, is the Pearl Casimere at WHITE'S,
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The Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, is an agreeable and interesting place to visit, and is always free to strangers and citizens. Examinations with charts given daily.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

MARRIED.

HICKS—HERRICK.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 21, by the Rev. Thos. De Witt, BENJAMIN D. HICKS to MARIA LOUISE, only daughter of the late Silas H. Herrick, all of this City.

MARTIN—HUTCHINSON.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23 by the Rev John Poisal, ADAM C. MARTIN to JENNET, daughter of James Hutchinson, Esq., all of this City.

CHAPMAN—JAY.—At the Jay Homestead, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, June 23, by the Rev. John Henry Hobart D. D., HENRY GRAFTON CHAPMAN, of Boston, and ELEANOR daughter of John Jay Esq.

VAN ZANDT—SANDFORD.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday June 23, by the Rev. S Spencer, Mr REMS VAN ZANDT, of Jamaica, L. I., to Miss EMILY SANDFORD, daughter of Mr Wm. Sandford.

MARSHALL—MORRIS.—On Thursday, June 23 by the Rev. Mr. Jackson, WILLIAM SY JOHN ELLIOT MARSHALL, of Natchez, Miss., to ELIZABETH STUYVESANT FISH MORRIS daughter of Dr. Richard L. Morris, of Oakshade, Westchester County, N. Y.

DIED.

ELLIOT.—In this City, on Thursday, June 23, from pneumonia, MARGARET SALTER ELLIOT daughter of William Henry and Blanche Molinard Elliot, aged 2 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, George T Elliot No. 25 East 14th st., this day, (Friday,) June 24, at 10 A. M.

☞ Albany and New Orleans papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—In this City, on Wednesday night, June 22, of consumption, HENRY STEPHENS, son of Reolvert Stephens, and formerly of the firm of Stephens & Harkness, aged 40 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the house of his father, No. 57 Henry st., this day, (Friday,) June 24, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

WOODWARD.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 21, FRANK FLETCHER WOODWARD, aged 9 years and 6 months, only son of Joseph and Emma Woodward.

The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 15 Catharine-st.

SHIERS.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, June 22, ANN, wife of Nicholas Shiers, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her late son, Thomas Shiers, are invited to attend her funeral at St. Peter's Church, in State-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SARGEANT.—In William sburgh, at 5½ o'clock, on Thursday morning, June 23, of apoplexy, THOMAS SARGEANT, Jr., in the 44th year of his age.

Notice will be given of his funeral.

WILSON.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, June 23, DAVID son of Samuel and Jane Wilson, aged 21 years, 3 months and 15 days.

His funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, corner of Newark av. and South 8th st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WEST.—In Tarrytown, on Wednesday, June 21, of consumption, Mrs. ELIZA WEST, of Rochester, aged 58 years.

SHEFFIELD.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday morning, June 23, MARY WEBB, wife of Dudley Sheffield, in the 67th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place, at her late residence, Saturday, June 25, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The cars leave 27th st. and 4th av., at 1:45.

YOUNG—at Philadelphia, on Monday, June 20, Mrs. WILLIAM YOUNG, wife of Dr. Wm. Young, late of this City.

BOWERY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED 1837.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO.,
NO. 8 BOWERY,
With to call the attention of the public to their assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING!
SPRING OVERCOATS! BUSINESS SUITS!
A large assortment of SPRING OVERCOATS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES, ranging from $6 upward.
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FRUIT CANS AND JARS.
These celebrated Cans and Jars," says the editor of the *Lady's Book*, "the first introduced, and, by all odds, the best, are steadily coming into general use. Thousands of housekeepers, who, in past seasons, were tempted to try other Cans and Jars, and who lost more or less of their fruit in consequence, will be glad to learn that ARTHUR'S never fails."
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Also, manufacturers under the Patent, for the United States, of the celebrated "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE and TEA POTS.
Wholesale Agent for the above popular articles,
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TORREY'S NEW 4-MINUTE FREEZERS!!
These highly popular machines are offered to the public with the fullest assurance of their being not only the cheapest, but the simplest and quickest Freezers in use—producing cream of that smooth and light consistency heretofore only to be obtained of the best confectioners.
They can be had at retail of the house-furnishing and hardware stores generally at the following prices:
3 quarts.....$2 50, 8 quarts.....$5 00
4 quarts..... 3 00, 14 quarts..... 7 00
6 quarts..... 4 00, 20 quarts.....10 00
And at wholesale of the manufacturer,
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SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
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Velvet and Medallions, best English..10s. to 15s. per yard
Tapestry and Brussels, best English..4s. to 11s. per yard
Three-ply and Ingrain, new styles..4s. to 8s. per yard
Floor Oil-cloths, &c., &c., at equally low rates.

EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES.
SECRET BOLTS.
Brass and Iron Safety Door Chains for front and basement doors.
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The quickest Freezer is Torrey's!
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The cheapest Freezer is Torrey's!!!
3 quarts, $1 50; 4 quarts, $3; 6 quarts, $4; 8 quarts, $5; 14 quarts, $7; 20 quarts, $10.
Can be had at house furnishing and hardware stores generally. The trade supplied by E. P. TORREY, No. 9 Platt st., New-York.

MIND WHAT YOU EAT.
The sweets of life are oft neglected,
And the worst of things selected;
There is pastry, nuts and sour fruit,
Things fit only for the brute.
Cream is the best of food, you'll find,
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LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
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Cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
In Gold and Silver Cases, for sale by
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One door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

OMIT NOT TO SEE, WHILE YOU MAY DO SO BY DAYLIGHT, THE TWO GREAT
NIAGARAS BY CHURCH AND GIGNOUX,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS',
No. 353 Broadway.

MOTHERS SHOULD UNDERSTAND that the milk business in this City has relapsed into the same system of poisonous adulteration that it was before the "Leslie Exposures." The Summer approaches, and with it the *Summer complaint*, which so terribly swells the death census of infancy during the warm weather. Impure milk is the prominent cause of this disease, and we therefore advise mothers to secure a pure, and uniformly pure, beverage for their children, by purchasing the American Solidified Milk, made from the products of the best dairies in Dutchess County, and certified by the first medical talent in the country to be as wholesome and as nourishing as the fluid drawn fresh from the udder of the cow fed on the best and finest herbage. The dépôt is at No 73 Liberty-st.
For sale also by the principal druggists and grocers in New-York and Brooklyn.

THE EUREKA NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Price $50, $50, $50, $50,
EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.
Principal office, No. 469 Broadway, corner of Broome-st. Local agents wanted. Address D. J. LEVY, Gen Sup.

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CLOTHIERS,
New Goods at lowest cash prices.
GARMENTS MADE TO ORDER PROMPTLY,
In the best manner.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH—MISSIONARY MEETING.—A meeting of the children of various Sunday Schools, their parents and friends will be held in Market st Church, next SUNDA

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY
FOR JULY.

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It is well known that the Doctor has for many years been one of the best mediums this age has produced; and this truthful record of his wonderful experiences cannot fail to interest all who read *Mystic Hours*. Many persons of the highest respectability, who have sat with the Doctor at his séances, have kindly permitted their names to appear in the work as witnesses of these truly extraordinary proofs that the soul lives after death:

"From the bright stars, or from the viewless air,
Spirit, sweet spirit! if thy home be there,
Answer me! answer me!"

It is preëminently a book of facts, not of theories.

Among the contents are found:

Early Reminiscences,	Abbott Lawrence's Communication.
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Prof. Hare's Death,	Skepticism Unmasked,
The Ayrshire Poet,	&c., &c.
Mysterious Visitor.	

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HINTS TO HORSE-KEEPERS.
(FRANK FORRESTER'S LAST WORK.)
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CONTAINS SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S RIDING.
THE PROPER STYLE IN DRIVING
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HOW TO BUY A HORSE.
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MILITARY MAP OF THE ENTIRE NORTH OF ITALY.
BY LIEUT. J. C. IVES,
United States Topographical Engineer.
PUBLISHED BY J. BIEN,
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FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEAT TWO-story frame cottage, with basement and attic, No 386 Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av.; contains water, gas, &c.; in perfect order. Also, a convenient three story brick house, No. 226 Water-st., will be sold on easy terms. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton av.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

VACANT LOTS IN EIGHTEENTH WARD FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Four lots southwest corner 18th-st and Avenue B, and other lots in the vicinity. Apply to WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED four story brown stone house and lot No. 17 East 32d-st., built in the best manner, and containing every modern improvement; will be sold cheap. Apply to H. NASON, No. 23 Water-st.

FOR SALE—WITH A BUILDING LOAN, A PLOT of building lots, well situated for improvement, offering a fine opportunity for builders with moderate means or other enterprising persons. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A CHOICELY located plot of ground, containing about 3½ acres. For particulars inquire of
CHAS. B. FOSDICK, No. 1 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE—THE PLOT OF GROUND, 107 FEET 6 inches on 4th-av. by 100 feet on 29th-st. Terms easy. Address, by note, No. 23 West 26th-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A FARM OF 40 acres on the Saw-mill River road, adjoining the land of Mr. W. W. Seymour, one mile from the railroad depot; there is a small house and several beautiful building sites, commanding a beautiful view of the Hudson River, as well as the surrounding country, very suitable for a gentleman's country seat; there are about 10 acres of handsome woodland; the farm is well watered, having a brook running through it, besides two never-failing springs of water.

Also.

For sale at Fordham, 15 acres of choice land for a gentleman's residence on the Harlem Railroad, adjoining land of Peter Lorillard, about five minutes walk from the Fordham depot, and one hour's ride from the City Hall, will be sold together or in parts to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Inquire of ELISHA HALLAR, Yonkers, or of HENRY CLAY, No. 8 John-st., New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—IN THE township of Shrewsbury, N. J., of 32 acres, between the Shrewsbury River and the South River, within one to two miles of five steamboat landings, near the water, in sight of Long Branch; one of the most pleasant locations and the most productive farm in the State; fruit of every kind; plenty of marl with it; for fishing, gunning, oystering; sailing and health, it cannot be surpassed; the communication is good by four steamboats daily, or by railroad to be in operation this summer. For particulars apply to JOHN MILLER, No. 58 Wall street, or to DAVID H. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 123 ACRES, at Glen Cove, 22 miles from New York. The land is beautifully located, and fronting on three roads, all under high state of cultivation and near steamboat landing, with large two-story house, well shaded; also, barn and outbuildings in good order, fruit of all kinds, plenty of water, &c.; perfectly healthy; good society; if too large, will be divided. For particulars, apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depot. Plenty of choice fruit; good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN SEELYE, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HAIGHT, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

ABOUT 7,000 ACRES OF FINE FARM lands (cultivated) for sale, situated in Warren County, Tenn. The land is well adapted for the cultivation of all kinds of grain, and affords a splendid range for cattle. Will be divided into small farms if desired. JAMES C. MAYER No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM, OF 140 acres, in Orange County, 6 miles by plank road from Middletown; fish-pond, good buildings and beautiful prospect. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HALF OF A HOUSE WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife and servant; no children. Location must be agreeable; not above 35th-st, and between 3d and 6th avs. For suitable accommodations $400 to $500 per annum will be paid. References of undoubted character will be required and given. Address W. C., Box No. 723 Post-office, with full particulars as to location, terms and family of present occupant.

WANTED—A FRONT BASEMENT ROOM, SUITAble for a doctor's office, in Brooklyn; an office on or near Clinton-st, preferred. Direct, DOCTOR, No. 16 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—A. FLORENTINE, JR., GENERAL furnishing undertaker, has removed from No. 59½ Mulberry-st., to 174 Canal-st., near the Bowery, New-York.

REMOVAL.—DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depot removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 63 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK

REFRIGERATORS.—WINSHIP'S AND OTHER maker's water coolers, ice pitchers, meat safes, ice cream freezers, carpet sweepers, wire covers, &c., at BALDWIN & JOHNSTON'S, No. 63 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—For sale or exchange for productive City property, (on account of departure for Europe,) the beautiful country seat known as "Lake Marion," owned by Colonel John V. Plume, situated 4½ miles from Peekskill, directly on the turnpike road leading to Lake Mahopac, in a most picturesque and delightful region of country, and adjacent to Lake Mohegan. The place contains about fifteen acres, all in high state of cultivation, fences and everything in perfect order; fruit of every description; grapes, strawberries and raspberries, also, in great abundance; the garden very large, soil rich, fully planted with every kind of vegetables, and very forward; fine hot bed and asparagus bed; two very large fish ponds, filled with gold fish, and surrounded by willow trees; a fine spring, never-failing, well shaded; also, well and cistern. The house is commodious, 16 rooms, 3 parlors 1 dining-room, 1 breakfast room; the rest sleeping rooms; large pantries, closets, milk-room, &c., &c.; stands on an eminence, lawns large, sloping shade trees, shrubbery and flowers of every description, and in abundance. The house is entirely and handsomely furnished throughout: piano, &c.; 40 elegant oil-paintings, by the old masters, selected in Italy; ice-house large and well filled; carriage-house, new and large, and carriages; 4 cows of superior breed; pigs and poultry. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and see, as the place cannot be appreciated without being seen. Possession immediately. For particulars and view of the place, apply at No. 44 Exchange place, to JAMES W. WINTER, Banker; or to the owner, on the premises. Terms easy; payments to suit purchaser.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE premises, on THURSDAY, 30th inst., at 4½ P. M., that beautiful country seat located immediately upon the Sound, at Star Landing, N. J. It consists of about seven acres of land, admirably adapted for trucking purposes, in a healthy, good neighborhood, and of daily access to the City per steamboat *Thomas Hunt*. House, cottage, with two wings, and necessary out buildings—all new; young orchard and small fruit. This is an opportunity seldom offered for a beautiful country residence in close proximity to the City. For further particulars inquire of A. S. GATCHELL, No. 167 Broadway, New-York, or at De Graw's Hotel, Rahway.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, for five months, a year, or a term of years situated at Pearsdale, Westchester County, 17 miles from 26th-st., New-York, by New Haven or Harlem Railroad, and within 20 minutes' drive of either station. The location is high and healthy, well wooded, with shade and fruit trees, and commands a distant view both of Long Island Sound and the Palisades. The cottage contains on the first floor parlor, dining-room, kitchen, washroom, and servants' room; second floor, four bedrooms and hall; attic with finished bedroom. Appointments to see the place can be made by addressing L. G. MORRIS, Fordham, Westchester County, New York.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

TO LET—AT NEWARK, N. J.—THE BEAUTIFUL rural residence No. 633 Broad-st., near lower depot; house is almost new, contains parlor, library, dining-rooms, kitchen, on first floor, seven sleeping-rooms up stairs. Lot 50x240 feet. Stable on rear. Garden stocked with forest trees, evergreens, shrubbery, fruits and flowers. Plenty of water. Possession immediately. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No 74 South-st.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER, OR UNTIL the 1st of April next, a partially furnished Country seat; very accessible, in a healthy and quiet locality, 17 miles from the City Hall. The house is large and in good repair, ice house, garden, and plenty of fruit. Will be rented low by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—The eligible premises known as the Irving House. The house and surroundings are well calculated for a first-class hotel or boarding-house, being capacious and well arranged to accommodate one hundred persons. To a desirable tenant the premises will be put in good order, and on favorable terms. Apply to THOMAS B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in this City, Williamsburgh or Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of the ferries, a beautiful country residence, within 45 minutes' ride on the New York and New Haven Railroad. House filled in with brick, contains 11 rooms, and built in the best manner. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, describing property and price.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BUILT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground handsomely laid out with shrubbery, fruit trees, &c.; distant 10 miles from the City Hall, New-York; access to the property every 10 minutes by railroad or steamboat. Inquire of G. DAYTON, on the premises. Garden-st., Mott Haven, or of JOS. T. MARTIN No. 68 South-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT on Staten Island, with a large new house, barns, stables plenty of fruit and shade; position healthy; high grounds; fine water, and 8 acres of good land; price $6,000; $3,000 or $4,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of MARTIN BROS. & CO., 69 Leonard-st., New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—TO LET A NEAT COTtage recently built containing seven rooms, situated about ¼ of a mile from the village of Stamford with fine view of the Sound, good water, &c., &c. Most of the furniture will be sold if desired. Address Box No. 230 Stamford Post-office.

RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—TO LET—A LARGE cottage house, with 2½ acres ground, beautifully situated on the East River. Has stable and other out buildings, the grounds are well laid out and abound in every variety of fruit. Will be rented very low to a good tenant. Apply to WM. NELSON, Jr., No. 66 South-st.

HOUSE AND LOT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated, commanding a view of the river for 26 miles; house modern built; has gas, range, &c; lot half an acre. Price $6,800, part of which can remain if desired. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 362 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—A beautiful residence, No. 104 George-st; lot 38x115, house 25x60; has 16 rooms, with gas and water; three minutes' walk from depot. Apply to GREENE & CROWELL, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 52.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON PELham Neck, Westchester County, 15 miles from New-York; lies on the Sound; plenty of good fishing, oysters, clams, &c. Apply at No. 68 West st.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND NEAR Stamford, Conn., a country house, (furnished) with about five acres of land; bathing beach within 50 feet of the house. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—Room, kitchen and bedroom, No. 187 Forsyth-st. $8 00
Room and two bedrooms, No. 34 Ludlow-st..... 7 00
Parlor and bedrooms, No. 204 West 20th-st..... 21 00
Also, five rooms (the second floor) same house..... 14 50
Two large rooms, corner 3d-st and 2d-av..... 10 00
Three rooms, No. 116 Columbia-st..... 6 00
Two rooms, No. 20 Bayard-st..... 5 50
Apartments of three rooms, rear No. 26 Rivington-st 6 00
Two rooms, rear No. 21 Avenue C..... 4 25
Two rooms, rear No. 102 Canton-st..... 3 50
Four rooms, No. 394 8th-st..... 8 00
Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 269 Bowery.

TO LEASE—ON THE EAST RIVER, AT BUSHWICK CREEK—SIXTY LOTS OF GROUND fronting 560 feet on the East River, between North 12th-st. and North 13th sts., Brooklyn, lately occupied by H. S. WELLES & Co. as a pipe yard. This property lies opposite to 14th-st., in New-York, and is a DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR A FERRY, or for any business requiring so much surface in ore plot on the East River. Apply to CORNS. DU BOIS, 37 Water st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 585 Broadway. The first lot is 20x35 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 585 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st.; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 143 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, second story above the store in that new, first-class house on the corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av., two large rooms and three bedrooms, with all the modern improvements; front parlor 22 by 16 feet; back one 16 feet square. Inquire on the premises of J. C. SARES.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall st.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWNstone house No. 49 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, in 22d-st., near 4th av., with the improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 58 East 22d-st, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story and basement brick house, in perfect repair, delightfully situated near Carroll Park. Inquire of Mr. COIT, No. 40 Park-row, *Times* Building.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE 4-STORY ENGLISH basement brown stone front house No. 78 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Has all the modern improvements. Apply to HENRY SHELDEN & CO., No. 53 Pine st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FIRST-CLASS, beautifully furnished house No. 20 West 16th-st, will be let, and immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE COTTAGE NO. 154 Vanderbilt-av; 13 rooms; rent till May next $325. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, WITHOUT board, at No. 536 Broome-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LARGE SIZED LOOKing-glasses, French plate, 64x16, with elegant gilt frames; to be seen at the store of W. K. O'BRIEN, 12th-st, corner 3d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS.—ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address O. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

SAN SOUCI HOTEL,
BALLSTON SPA.

This hotel, so long and favorably known to the pleasure-seeking public, will be open for visitors, under the supervision of W. W. DAY, June 13. This house has lately been put in complete repair, with all modern improvements, combining elegance, comfort, and quietness, which combination it is impossible to find in larger places. The Mineral Springs of this place need no commendation, as their medicinal properties have a reputation world wide. As a Summer resort for those seeking health, rest, or pleasure, the San Souci offers inducements which no other hotel has, or can have.
W. W. DAY, Proprietor.

LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.—This fashionable Summer Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. The La Tourette House is beautifully situated on the banks of the Kill Von Kull, opposite Staten Island, with an extensive water front, good salt water bathing, fishing, boating, &c., and pleasant drives in the vicinity. Connected with the shaded grounds of the hotel are seventeen acres of land for gardening purposes, which furnish vegetables, &c., for the exclusive use of the hotel. Gentlemen with their families visiting New-York during the Summer months, will find the La Tourette House as convenient as a hotel in town. Steamboats leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7½, 9 and 11.45 A. M.; 4 and 5.45 P. M.; from Barclay-st., at 10 A. M., and 4½ P. M.
WESLEY W. HILL, (late of La Farge House,)
Proprietor.

N. B.—It takes no longer to go from New-York to Bergen Point than from South Ferry to Union-square.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Is now open for the reception of guests. This hotel is handsomely situated within ten minutes' walk of the Atlantic Ocean, and for the advantages of bathing and pure air it cannot be surpassed. The hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, hot and cold baths, and every other requisite for the comfort of visitors. The house and furniture are new, and the rooms are large and well ventilated. Families or individuals will find this a quiet and desirable Summer house. Charges moderate. Stages leave the depôt at Jamaica on the arrival of the trains.
S. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

SARATOGA—CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This beautifully located and justly celebrated Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. In consequence of our greatly increasing patronage, the proprietors have made large improvements, and confidently state that Congress Hall stands front among the watering hotels of this country. Our suites of family rooms and parlors are very large and well ventilated, combining the privacy of a hotel with the quietude of a family home. Suites of rooms or single rooms can be secured by addressing the proprietors.
HATHORN & McMICHAEL.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The subscriber informs the traveling public that his hotel at the above place is open for the reception of visitors, and can be reached from Utica within an hour by railroad.

The unique and romantic scenery of these Falls is so universally known that the undersigned deems it only necessary to assure his guests that the established reputation of his house will be sustained as it has heretofore been for the last 25 years. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—IS now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will take the Long Island Railroad at the South Ferry, Brooklyn, (at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.) where tickets can be procured to the Surf Hotel *via* Deer Park, thence by omnibus to Babylon, where the new and splendid steamer *Wave*, Capt. H. Southard, will be in waiting to convey passengers to the hotel. Fare $1 75.
T. T. BLOOMER & CO., Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY.—Madame RUTTKAI KOSSUTH can pleasantly accommodate a limited number of boarders during the vacation of her school at Highland Park, one of the most romantic and healthy localities near New-York, and within a mile of Idlewild. Frequent daily communication with the City by boats and cars. References, J. B. Kitching, Esq., Duane-st.; Mr. de Cordova, No. 34 South-st.; and the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper.

SUMMER BOARD AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Communications 20 times daily by Railroad and steamboat; only 50 minutes to New-York; to let one parlor and bedroom; also, two single rooms. At Hampton Place, the former residence of Gen. Winfield Scott; the ground, comprise about five acres, with beautiful shade &c; within three minutes' walk of the depôt; good stable if required; dinner at 6 P. M. Apply personally, or address Box No. 227, Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES wishing the comforts of a retired home can find unusually desirable accommodations in the large house of the subscriber, near Glen Cove, Long Island. Three steamers daily to New York. Families desirous to obtain a quiet and healthy locality, would do well to call and see for themselves, or address
CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARDING.—TO A GENTLEMAN DESIRING ple

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN
MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ ₱ Cent. on the $1,000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after July 1.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after June 22, until July 1.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
ATHENS, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
CAIRO, &c., &c.

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
CANADA

This Bank, organized under act of Parliament, is prepared to make collections at all points in Canada and remit by sight-draft on New-York, on day of payment, at the lowest current rate of Exchange.

The bills of this Bank are redeemed by the Metropolitan Bank, New-York.

Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York; Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Conn.; Day, Griswold & Co., Hartford.

J. W. KERRIGAN, Cashier.

TORONTO, June 21, 1859.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for Duty, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, of London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER, } Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the Master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road is, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court, in case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, excepting the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, the Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount paid them by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid, after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, as before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements, and premises to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of signing the conditions of sale, the sum of ($1,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants.

No. 430 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 165 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th st and 8th av., open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., on Wednesday and Saturday until 7 P. M.; all sums deposited on or before July 1 will commence to draw interest from that date. Interest will also be allowed on all sums deposited as late as the 10th day of the month, from the day on which the deposit shall be made.

WM. P. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—JUNE 14, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company having this day changed the periods for declaring semi-annual dividends from May and November to January and July, have declared an extra Dividend of three Per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th day of June inst., to the said 1st day of July.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 31 Pine-st., N. Y.—Increase of Capital to $800 000. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the increased capital stock will be opened at this office on July 1, at 12 M., and will remain open until July 6, inclusive.

All the increased stock not subscribed for by the present stockholders, will be held at the disposal of the Board of Directors. THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK }
NEW-YORK, June 20 1859. }

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE USUAL SEMI-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank will be paid on and after the first day of July ensuing.

The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to that date.

By order,
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 40 Wall-st.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared an extra Dividend of Two and one half Dollars per Share, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 27th to the 30th inst., inclusive. JAS M. RANKIN, Sec'y.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 6.

W. B MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren st, rear Greenwich-st, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and 4 to 7 P. M. on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at Six (6) per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park Place, New York, 15th June, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to 1st July inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Sec'y.

$100.000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, in sums to suit applicants in New-York or Brooklyn, or Staten Island, or on farms. S. COCKCROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due July 1, 1859 on $400.000 First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

$3.000 WANTED ON MORTGAGE FOR three years. GEO. W. MARKHAM, No. 104 Broadway, second floor.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

SIR: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec 1st, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 86 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.; and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First Second and Construction Bonds, to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent. of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS (CREDITORS OF THE CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY) having been incorporated by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, at its session in May, 1859, under the name and style of the "Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company," for the purposes mentioned in the act of incorporation and having been by said General Assembly authorized to organize said corporation, hereby (to that end) give notice that we will open the books for subscription to the capital stock of said corporation at the Tontine Hote, in the City of New Haven, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of July, 1859, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in accordance with the provisions of said act of incorporation.

Due notice will hereafter be given of the "manner and form" as well as the "terms and conditions" on which such subscriptions will be received.

Copies of said act of incorporation may be had upon application to Nathan Peck, Esq., New-Haven; or N. A. Coworey, No. 29 William st., new-York.

DENNIS KIMBERLY,	LEVERETT CANDEE,
NATHAN PECK,	JOHN W. MANSFIELD,
N. A. COWDREY,	A. MANN, Jr.,
	CHARLES CONGDON.

New-Haven, June 18, 1859.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.—Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall st., New York, on or before 1st July next or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE of London.
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th st. Moneys deposited prior to 1st July will commence bearing interest from that date at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent on larger amounts. Bank open daily from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENOS,
CHARLES MILES, } Vice Presidents. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, June 23, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after the 1st prox. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INterest on the Bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad of Illinois, due July 1, 1859, will be paid on presentation of the per cent coupons, on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York. GEO. BARNET, President.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Seckland Cemetery Association, for the election of Trustees, will be held on TUESDAY, June 28, 1859, at the office of the Hon. W. R. Beebe, No. 76 Wall-st., at 9½ o'clock A. M. E. H. LORD, Secretary.

I WANT TO BORROW $35.000 FOR five years, secured by real estate worth three times that amount, interest payable semi annually. Address S. B. NAGUS, through the General Post office.

S. B. NAGUS.

THE NOTES OF THE HONESDALE BANK, of Pennsylvania, will be redeemed until further notice by the merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, at one quarter of one per cent. discount

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, SAINT PAUL, Minnesota, June 15, 1859.—The interest on Minnesota State Bonds, due 1st July next, will be paid upon presentation of the proper coupons at the Atlantic Bank, New-York. G. W. ARMSTRONG, Treasurer.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED AT THE best market rates by KIRTLAND & CO., 21 Pine st.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150.000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
HENDRIK HUDSON,
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 17 Nassau-st.

The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, are now open, and will remain open, at this office, from 10 A. M to 3 P. M., until the whole amount shall be subscribed, under the direction of the following Commissioners:

GEORGE S. COUGHTY,	J. D. BEERS,
WILLIAM KENT,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
LUTHER BRADISH,	FRED. DE PEYSTER,
PETER COOPER,	ALVIN HIGGINS,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,	F. S. KINSEY,
	ANSON LIVINGSTON.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3, and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119, and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices &c.
Bank-doors, safes, and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen in the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola, and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland; and United States Assay Office, New-York.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED
TO THE PUBLIC
By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons, only, are licensed under my patents in this City:
George R. Jackson & Co
J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.
S. B. Althause & Co.
Ingalls & Case.
Theodore Hyatt.
The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—as I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.
NEW-YORK, January, 1859.

GRINDSTONES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND MECHANICS
Supplied with all kinds and sizes of grindstones, from 6 inches to 6 feet in diameter. Grindstones on frames ready for immediate use. The old established Grindstone Yard.
WALTER R. WOOD & CO.,
Nos 283 and 285 Front st., New-York.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON,
Architectural Iron Works,
Nos. 55 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *Daily Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 49a and 50a Broadway, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*Daily Times* vault, *Express* vault, 21st-st. and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST.,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half-oval and Half-round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe Iron, Peru, Stitts and B & H.
Horse-nails Rods, T V F and other good brands.
Plow, Spring, Tire, Cast and German Steel.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A TEVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DE KAY, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN,
H. REARIS, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, July 9, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The splendid medium Clipper ship
WILSON, Master,
is now receiving last of her cargo at Pier No. 8 East River, and will be full in few days.

The ARKY insures at the lowest rates, is thoroughly ventilated, a very fast sailer, and delivers cargo in perfect order. For freight at favorable rates, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
First extreme clipper for SAN FRANCISCO.
Pier No. 75 East River, foot Wall-st.
The magnificent A. No. 1 clipper ship
GOLDEN FLEECE,
MANSON, Commander.

Is the only extreme clipper now loading, and is the only one that has ever made clipper time! Her passages have been in 110 and 111 days, while no other ship now up has made it within 123 days. She is rapidly filling up, and will sail punctually on her advertised day, June 29.

Shippers will please complete their engagements without delay, and hand in bills of lading to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall st., (Tontine Building.)

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang.	
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.	
ASIA, Capt. H. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,	
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. C. J. Leitch.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS,—The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT,	EMERALD ISLE,
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YORK,	J. BOYD,
WEST POINT,	PHŒNIX,
SWITZERLAND,	UNDERWRITER,
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making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.
No. 86 South st., New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—*VIA* CHARLESTON. S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line
Cabin passage.....$15 | Deck.....$6

The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Charlotte, N. C.	$22 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	20 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka, Fla	22 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 20 Broadway.
The MARION, Capt. FOSTER, succeeds WEDNESDAY, June 29.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 25 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $28; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at low rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
S. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 88 West st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:
GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon
EDINBURGH, Cumming.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first-class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 53 Broadway.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 25th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS (INDISPENsable during war) issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important passport laws of France issued with each passport.

PROPOSALS.

AUGUSTA WATER-WORKS—SEALED Proposals will be received by the Special Committee of the City Council of Augusta, on Water-Works, until the 16th day of July next, for furnishing Pipes, &c., as follows:

3,830 lineal feet, when put together, of Earthenware Pipes, 18 inches diameter, measured inside;
5,520 lineal feet, when put together, of Cast-iron Pipes, 16 inches inside diameter
48,660 lineal feet, when put together, of Cast-iron Pipes, 6 inches inside diameter;
2,340 lineal feet, when put together, of Cast-iron Pipes, 4 inches inside diameter;
216 inch Stop cocks:
50 16 inch Stop-cocks, Croton Water-Works (N. Y.) pattern;
89 Hydrants, complete, Columbia (S. C.) Water-Works pattern.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The above mentioned 6-inch Iron pipes include 20 single and 18 double branches of the same diameter, and 89 4-inch branches for hydrants.

All the pipes are to be delivered in the city of Augusta, at such places, at such times, and in such quantities as the Engineer of the Works may designate, and the whole is to be delivered by the first day of April next. No estimates or advances of money will be made on pipes until they are delivered as aforesaid.

The earthenware pipes are to be warranted to stand a pressure of a column of water 30 feet high.

The cast-iron pipes are to stand a pressure of a column of water 120 feet high, and said pressure will be constantly maintained by an elevated reservoir within the limits of the city, and the pipes must be warranted to stand that pressure. They are to be made in pieces, each of which is to be 9 feet in length, and when laid in the lines of the works each piece of 9 feet is not to make more than 8 feet and 8 inches in any of said lines. They are to have socket joints, so arranged as to be caulked with lead rings not less than ¾ nor more than ⅞ of an inch thick. They are all to be straight and true, and of the best material, and of uniform thickness, and each piece of 9 feet in length of the 16, 6 and 4 inch pipes, is not to weigh less than 1,000, 310 and 190 pounds respectively.

The Committee reserve the right of rejecting all bids which do not include the whole of the above specifications, or if they do not meet their views as to the price proper to be paid. They will demand security for the faithful performance of any contract, and will reserve a certain per centage to guarantee good workmanship and the testing thereof for one year after the works have been completed and used. They also claim the right of increasing the length, changing the pipes of one size for another, and diminishing the length of the above-mentioned pipes to the extent of 25 per cent of the whole, at any time during the progress of the work, and if increased, changed or diminished, to pay for the pipe actually laid, in proportion, according to the prices mentioned in the proposals and said increase of length, change of size, or diminution of length, shall not vitiate or render void any contract thereto fore made for the final delivery of the whole of the pipes required.

All proposals must be addressed to FOSTER BLODGET, Jr., Mayor of Augusta, and any further information may be obtained from WM PHILLIPS, Engineer of the Works,

AUGUSTA WATER WORKS.
FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned proposes to undertake and make a formal contract with the Special Committee of the City Council of Augusta, to furnish the following pipes, &c., at the prices respectively fixed to each, that is to say, for—

18-inch earthenware pipes, — cents per foot,
16-inch cast iron pipes, — cents per foot,
6 inch cast iron pipes, — cents per foot,
4-inch cast iron pipes, — cents per foot,
16-inch stop-cocks, each $—,
6 inch stop cocks each $—,
Hydrants complete, each $—,

To be delivered in such quantity and such places and at such times as may be designated by the Engineer and in full conformity to the advertisement and specifications of the Committee.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
5:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
6:00 P. M.—White Plains.
8:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:45 A. M.—From White Plains.
6:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:30 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
8:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
5 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt H. N. Gage, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning leave Flushing at 1 P. M. Fare 15 cents. On Sundays, hourly trains will hereafter be run to and from Flushing. Fare 20 cents.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 16, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 6:

OBITUARY.

THE FRENCH GENERALS DEAD.—One of the heroes of the French Army who lost his life fighting on the field of Magenta, was Gen. CLER, commanding a division under CANROBERT. *Galignani* furnishes the following particulars of his military career:

"Gen. CLER had scarcely reached the age of 42. He was originally a pupil at the Military School of Saint-Cyr, and his ardent character made him request to be attached to one of the permanent corps in the army of Africa. In 1844, he was captain in a battalion of African Light Infantry, and he returned to France in 1846, with the rank of major in the Sixth Regiment. On the reorganization of the Zouaves, in 1852, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the Second Regiment, and distinguished himself at the siege of El Aghouat. He was made colonel of the same regiment in 1853, and took it to the Crimea. At the battle of the Alma, it was he who with his regiment effected the famous ascent of a precipice by which the Russians were surprised on a side where they considered themselves secure from any attack. He was a short time after promoted to the rank of general of brigade. At the battle of the Tchernaya his conduct was so distinguished that he was particularly mentioned in the general order of the army. On the 30th of December last he entered Paris at the head of the Grenadiers of the Guard."

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN PHILANTHROPIST.—The Boston *Atlas and Bee*, of June 22, says: "Mr. JOHN AUGUSTUS, a well-known philanthropist, died in this city last evening, at the age of 74. Mr. AUGUSTUS has performed a world of good deeds during the last twenty years, and his death will be mourned by many whom his kindness has cheered and his purse helped. His face was more familiar than any other in our criminal courts, during the period mentioned, for it was his habit to seek the unfortunate and aid them when in his judgment they were worthy of it. His charities were many. Few men have been more misjudged, or whose motives have been more misrepresented.

The Summer Fashions.

From a Paris Correspondent.

The Parisians are leaving for the country by troops, and every day several hundreds of our fashionables are carried off by the railway. The goddess of dress follows her beautiful votaries, and pursues them with novelties, several of which are worth especial notice. White muslin robes, with a light embroidered colored spot, bid fair to be the rage this Summer. They are made with a number of scalloped flounces, the edges of which are button-holed with cotton the color of the spot. The boddice is low, and over it is a berthe crossing in front and trimmed with festooned frills; a high canezou looks equally well, and the frills can be put on to form a square before and behind. The Beauharnais canezou is something quite new. It is the invention of Mademoiselle VIRGINIE VASMUS, a lady famed for her wedding outfits, and it certainly requires no little imagination to make thirty or forty dresses for the same person so that no two shall be alike. Mademoiselle VIRGINIE has also originated la robe Clotilde, of white muslin, with white embroidered spots. On the skirt are nine flounces, and a pink or blue riband is passed through the hem. Between every third flounce there is a space filled up with bouillons and riband beneath. All down one side there are bows of riband attached to each flounce; on the other side, there are two larger bows fixed to the bouillons. The corsage low and square, is worn with a little fichu which leaves the throat bare and covers the shoulders. The sleeves, moderately long, have five flounces and five bows of ribands; but the distinguishing mark of this costume is a very wide sash, which goes round the waist and ties behind like a child's. It has a coquettish effect, and the ends should be finished off by a deep and handsome fringe. This dress is approved at St. Cloud, and it is perfectly charming in the country, when accompanied by a Fornarina straw hat trimmed with pretty wild flowers.

Much attention is now bestowed upon riding habits. The most elegant thing that can possibly be worn on horseback is white piqué, only it is open to two objections. It easily soils, and it is only becoming to slender figures, as it apparently magnifies the proportions. Nankin lasts clean longer; but then it does not suit fair women, so it is monopolized by brunettes. The majority of our amazons wear the unbleached coutils, which stand wear and tear. The riding-habit has recently undergone some modifications in form. The shirt, as usual, is wide and long, and a rather short-waisted boddice is substituted for the everlasting jacket. Simplicity, at least in this department, is the order of the day, and, except a row of buttons down the front, which are useful as fasteners, there is no trimming whatever. The sleeves are large at the shoulders, turned back at the wrist, and simply bound with braid. The under sleeves of cambric have the wristbands finely stitched, and there is no room for luxurious display unless it be in the studs which fasten them, or in the whip-handle which is covered with precious stones. Sapphire and amethyst, which both look well by day, are in the greatest requisition for this purpose, and notwithstanding the high price of the first, the lovely union of blue and violet will always conspire to make these jewels esteemed. The riding hat worn in the country this year is charming. It is made of straw, and the sides, which are slightly turned up, are bound with black velvet. A tuft of cock's feathers of a lustrous metallic blackish-green, is confined by a black velvet bow, and the combination is as graceful as it is becoming.

LEONI D'AUNIE.

The Uncertain Prospects of the English Liberals—Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and their Jealousies.

From the Saturday Review, June 4.

Whatever be the prospect of turning out the Derby Government, the problem still remains unsolved as to the mode in which the two great Whig leaders, the acid and alkali of Brookes', are to be combined without explosion in a single Cabinet. One story runs that they are to accept subordinate office under a Premier who is to be a Peer—which means that Lord GRANVILLE, or somebody else, is to act as cork to the bottle which contains the unruly mixture. The same experiment was, however, tried before with Lord ABERDEEN, and in spite of string, wires and silver-foil, he was expelled with a bounce from his position. Another favorite Whig project sends Lord PALMERSTON to the House of Lords, where, it seems, he may be Premier or anything else he pleases. The dignity offered to him is not exactly a canonization. It is more like the process by which, according to Captain Gulliver, a Struldbrug is created in the Commonwealth of Luggnagg, near the Island of Laputa. In that region, as soon as it becomes certain that a man is destined to be a Struldbrug or immortal—"condemned," says the narrator, "without any fault of his own, to a perpetual continuance in this world"—he is looked upon as dead in law; his heirs succeed to his estates, and he is held incapable of any employment of trust. Though there is some show of kindness, he is treated on the whole as a public nuisance, because he threatens to live for ever. The usual way to computing the age of Struldbrugs is by asking them what great persons they remember and then consulting history." If Lord PALMERSTON is similarly questioned by a brother Peer, he will answer that the last thing he recollects is being reconciled to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. "Ah! then it was in 1859 that your Lordship became definitively immortal."

Nothing, we are told, so exasperates the Italians at the present moment as to have the slightest imputation thrown on the motives or intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON. The official Whigs, who are just now looking to Lord JOHN for the deliverance of their native soil from the Tory foreigner, are similarly irritated when they are told that he will most probably blow their delicate arrangement into atoms, as he has blown all former ones. Their principal weekly organ is almost pathetic on the subject, and recalls the noble language in which, in the recent debate, the author of the resolution protested the purity of his motives. It is perfectly true that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's speech did contain such a protestation, but it is also true that he protested for the eighth or ninth time in the memory of middle-aged observers. There are many persons who, if asked to embody in a single figure their recollections of English politics, would sketch a portrait of Lord JOHN RUSSELL protesting the purity of his motives. A series of scenes in the career of a leading politician might easily be depicted after the fashion of Dr. Syntax's adventures. Lord JOHN RUSSELL abandons the Appropriation clause, and protests the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL proposes the eight-shilling duty, and protests the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL votes against the Irish Arms bill, and protests the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL throws over his popular colleague, and protests the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL withdraws the Aberdeen Reform bill, and is "profoundly affected" while protesting the purity of his motives. Lord JOHN RUSSELL unmasks his unpopular colleague, and professes the deepest disdain for those who impugn the purity of his motives. We mean no aspersion on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's purity, which Mr. DISRAELI once called a precious possession of the House of Commons, but surely he has exposed it to more than the temptations of St. Anthony. The series of *situations scabreuses* in which the Whig Lord has been discovered is so prodigious that his mere declarations of innocence would almost amount to evidence against him in the Divorce Court. Doubtless it is all right, but there are safer and more reputable courses in life than the line of action which just osculates the boundary between faithlessness and honor. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to repeat his own words, was young, and is now old. If he had watched carefully, he might have stated, as the moral of his career, that he never saw the trustworthy forsaken by their colleagues, nor the candid begging vainly for the bread of place.

The truth seems to be, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, earnestly desiring the success of the cause he has espoused, and conscious of no corrupt purpose exercising influence over him, is completely blind to his own deflections from the great virtue of magnanimity. Hence, perhaps, his chronic amazement at the outcry raised against all his most conspicuous movements. Unfortunately he has, more than once, voluntarily placed himself under circumstances from which everybody not possessing unusual greatness of soul should have carefully kept aloof; and no sooner has he done this than he seems to have given the rein to his characteristic weaknesses. It is surely a safe practical rule of conduct never to do that which your enemies say you are certain to do. But Lord JOHN RUSSELL appears to act on precisely the opposite principle, and the prediction of his unfriendly critics that he will infallibly take this or that course seems to be with him a distinct reason for taking it. A few years ago he was Prime Minister, with Lord PALMERSTON for his Foreign Secretary. As soon as the House of Commons passed a special vote of confidence in Lord PALMERSTON, all the world whispered that the Premier would shortly find the means of dismissing a too-powerful colleague. Accordingly, Lord JOHN took the first opportunity, which was not a particularly good one, of showing all the world that it was perfectly right. When, again, he became Minister unattached under Lord ABERDEEN, the assertion that his ambition would explode the compromise was not so much whispered as shouted aloud. Anybody else, under the circumstances, would have striven to disappoint the expectation of cynical malevolence, but Lord JOHN carefully contrived to put it in the right, while he gave it besides the unlooked-for pleasure of insisting on a malignant alternative, and attributing his conduct either to pusillanimity or to faithlessness. The Spring of 1859 witnessed a fresh trial of his magnanimity. Ever since he saved the Derby Government from shipwrecking itself on its first India bill, his ill-wishers have pretended that he merely kept it alive till the Reform question should come on the carpet, when he would simultaneously outmarch Lord PALMERSTON, and engage the common enemy at all hazards. Just this he did, and, for the sake of forcing his competitor to abandon or divide the command, he has allowed one of the finest divisions of the Liberal army to be cut to pieces. With all this evidence before us, it would be foolish confidence to persuade ourselves that any arrangement now making will last. Every combination in which Lord JOHN is not distinctly chief, and Lord PALMERSTON not distinctly subaltern, involves some sacrifice of ambition on the part of the former; and even though he should bring himself to submit to it at first, it is morally certain that he will repudiate it in the end. A superficial equality of position will do little to reconcile incompatible pretensions. Lord PALMERSTON, notwithstanding his want of discretion and his arrogant treatment of his supporters, has certain qualities which will always tend to make him the most conspicuous man in any Liberal Ministry—constancy, pluck, good humor, and considerable knowledge of English character; and this tendency to go to the top, Lord JOHN can only counteract by one of those pieces of dexterity which succeed though involving everybody in a general ruin. We are perfectly sincere in deprecating such a catastrophe; it will be extremely disgraceful if it occurs; but we have not the sanguine temperament of the official Whigs, and we cannot pronounce it impossible or improbable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the night of June 13, a burglar attempted to enter a house in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, through a second-story window. He was heard by the wife of the owner, Mr. Hausman, as he was raising the sash. Her husband being absent, she immediately looked for an axe, which he had given her when he parted with her that morning to be absent a week, saying that it could be used to defend herself, if need be. The instrument was procured, and she stood beside the window with it by the time the man had extended his right arm over the sill. She looked at him but a second in the moon's light, saw that his hands were white and his face black, and then raising the axe, brought it down upon the exposed limb. In the morning blood appeared on the window sill and about the wall, and was traced down the side of the house and along the ground for quite a distance.

An important suit is being tried in the United States Circuit Court, at Springfield, Ill., which involves property worth $30,000, situated within the levee at the City of Cairo, and within the present city limits, being the undivided one sixth of about four hundred acres. The plaintiff in the suit is Thomas Beaver, who shows title in fee simple to the property in controversy, derived through Isabella F. Bond. The defendants in the suit are the Trustees of the Cairo City and Canal Company. Defendants, to sustain their claim to the property, show an act of the Legislature of 1837, incorporating the Cairo City and Canal Company, which act authorized the said Company to acquire title to real estate, to build a levee and canal, and to lay out a city to be called Cairo.

A letter from Rock Island, June 20 says: "The Mississippi was higher at this point on the 17th inst., than it has been for the last twenty-six years. It has overflowed the levees on both sides of the river, and rendered the landing of steamboats very difficult. It has also done some injury to the Rock Island and Peoria Railroad, but nothing very serious. With the exception of the filling up of a few cellars and breaking away some of the embankment, the damage done is not worth mentioning. The water broke through the dam at Moline, on Friday night, and swept everything before it, carrying away a saw and grist-mill, owned by the Moline Water Power Company, together with 300 bushels of wheat."

An extraordinary poetical feat is in progress a Paris. The proprietors of the *Librairie Nouvelle* announce that they will publish every Saturday "sixteen quarto pages of poetry," by M. Méry, descriptive of *La grande épopée militaire qui se prépare en Italie*. The prospectus dwells particularly on the fact that the muse of M. Méry will always be inspired by the very latest news from the seat of war. The first number or "Premier Chant" of this poetical periodical, entitled *Napoleon en Italie*, has appeared.

A German, named Frederick Myers, is under arrest in Pittsburgh for sundry rascalities. Under the guise of a pious gentleman, he got into the good graces of several German families, whom he swindled. The papers say that all the people with whom he fell in with in the Fifth Ward, were pious, honest persons, members of the German Methodist Church. He went to their prayer meetings, prayed and exhorted, and talked religion to them in their houses as he does now to people in jail.

Blank forms of accounts of free mail matter are now being sent out by the Post-office Department, with a view of enabling the Postmaster-General to ascertain what increase to the postal revenue would accrue if payment was made on all matter now passing through the mails free. The accounts of such matter are to be kept by the various postmasters for four quarters, commencing on the 1st of July next, and a return of the same to be made to the Department.

THE NEWLY IMPORTED AFRICAN NEGROES.—The Galveston *News* has a letter from Mississippi about the African negroes, descriptive of their habits and values. The writer says: I have this morning returned from a visit to Mr. SMITH's plantation, near Canton, Miss. He has sixteen of the real *bona fide* Africans; all young and likely. They look like our negroes—work well—plant corn—hoe cotton, &c. Two of them can do as much work as an American negro, and Pompey, one more intelligent than the rest, can do as much now as an ordinary field hand. They are learning to speak our language. Pompey converses very well. They are not wild, but on the contrary, very docile and good servants. They have been in America some four or five months. They have the brands and marks of the tribe from which they came. Their front teeth are filed, and when they laugh, present a novel appearance. They have model feet. The prettiest shaped foot I have ever seen is that of a boy some 18 or 19 years old. He is perfectly black, and nigger to the back-bone, but with beautiful feet and hands. They are contented; and when one is whipped the others laugh. They have a perfect horror of going back where they came from—to Africa. On being questioned as to where they are from, &c., they say from Arkansas; others from Georgia, &c. Mr. Smith has been offered $16 000 for the lot, and refused. He expects next year to make as much with these sixteen "wild" Africans as any other planter in the country with sixteen "tame" ones.

FLORIDA JUDGES AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—CASE OF CAPT. TOWNSEND.—J. W. BRYANT, of Welaka, Fa., refers as follows to a statement which has recently gone the rounds of the papers, that the Florida judges were acting in collusion with the slave traders on that coast:

The Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court at Key West, Fa., stands preëminent as a man of stern integrity and probity as well as a sound and discriminating lawyer and impartial judge. The imputation upon him, therefore, is untruthful in fact, and must have been written under erroneous information, or in entire ignorance of the true character of Judge MARVIN, as also of the nature of the decision, which I suppose was the case of Capt. TOWNSEND, lately concluded. The main point in the case being, that there must be legal evidence of the American nationality of the vessel to convict Capt. T., and as the United States District Attorney was unable to adduce it, Capt. TOWNSEND, upon that point—if not also upon others—would, of course, be discharged. If there is any fault in such a decision, it is the fault of the law, not of the judge who acts under it. The Hon. McQUEEN MCINTOSH, Judge of the United States District Court, for the Northern District of Florida, stands alike in a position which places him above an imputation of this kind, and his precedents and decisions since he has occupied the bench ignore and refute it entirely.

WORKS OF ART AT THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.—We saw yesterday, on exhibition at the room of the Commissioner of Public Buildings in the Capitol, a most exquisite statuette, from a design by R. S. GREENOUGH, brother of the sculptor of the Washington Statue. An old Indian, robed in the wild garments of his race, sits upon a log, and, whilst warming his hands over a few dying embers, gazes around, half in curiosity, half in distrust, at an axe which, apparently just stuck into the log, warns him, as it were, that the fallen branch on which he sits is a token of his race, even as the axe that hangs over it, like a master, is an emblem of the power before which he flies in vain. The design exhibits much power and the statuette invites the examination of lovers of art. The sculptor, BARBER, has just completed a bust of the Commissioner, Dr. W. R. BLAKE, as life-like and natural as the artist's skill could shape.—*Constitution.*

THE TEXAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.—The Austin (TEXAS) *Intelligencer* has a letter from the camp of the Boundary Commissioners on the Pecos, stating that the further progress of the survey has been arrested by a difficulty between the Texas and the United States Commissioners. The writer goes into some details, showing that the fault is entirely with the United States officers, who behaved towards the Texans in an ungentlemanly, if not insulting, manner, and Texans will never submit to such treatment. We have a private letter, direct from the same camp, stating that the work has in consequence been entirely suspended, and that it will not probably be resumed for some time, though Major SCOBEY, who was at El Paso, had been sent for. The survey has reached the point of intersection of the 32d parallel and the 103d meridian, or the southeast corner of New-Mexico.

COMMENCEMENT AT WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—The annual Commencement at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., took place June 19 and 20. The Baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the President, the Rev. Dr. CUMMINGS. In the evening a discourse was delivered before the Missionary Lyceum connected with the University, by the Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Philadelphia. "Ye are the light of the world," was the text.

COURT OF APPEALS, JUNE 23, 1859.—No. 59. Small *vs.* Ludlow. Argued. Mr. A. C. Morris for appellant; Mr. Slauson for respondent.

No. 61. De Zeng *vs.* Tyfe. Argued. Mr. J. K. Porter for appellant; Mr. G. F. Chester for respondent.

Nos. 243, 94, 95, 117, 68, submitted.

No. 564. The People *vs.* Goodrich. Argued. Mr. N. W. Davis for appellant; Mr. B. F. Tracy for respondent.

No. 62. GRIT *vs.* Martin. Argued. Mr. J. M. Martin for appellant; Mr. J. B. Staples for respondent.

No. 63. Walker *vs.* Dunspaugh. Argued. Mr. A. J. Parker for appellant; Mr. R. E. Andrews for respondent.

No. 70. McWilliams *vs.* Mason. Argued. A. R. Dyett for appellant; J. W. Edmonds for respondent. Judgment reversed.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE 24.—Nos. 65, 67, 69, 58, 71, 28, 72, 73, 75, 76.

PARTING LETTER FROM MR. COBDEN.—The Boston *Courier*, of the 23d, publishes the following correspondence:

WEST ROXBURY, Wednesday, June 22, 1859.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

GENTS: I received this morning a letter from Mr. COBDEN, of which I send you enclosed a copy. If agreeable to you, I should be pleased to have it published in your paper. Mr. COBDEN declined, during his tour in America, to receive the congratulations of his numerous friends at a public meeting, but everywhere he was received as the guest of the nation, and I have reason to believe would gladly have availed himself of any opportunity to express his gratitude toward the Government and people of this country. He seems to me to have done so in very acceptable terms in the letter now enclosed.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. D. BRADFORD.

QUEBEC, Saturday, June 18, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR: Before stepping on board the *Indian*, I must thank you for your two letters, which have reached me here. I observe your expression of regret that I had not attended one public meeting before I left the United States. But on reflection I think you will agree that I exercised a wise discretion in resisting every temptation to bring me into the field of politics, for to talk in public in your country would be, in my case, necessarily to talk politics.

I have long entertained a strong opinion that the less England and America canvass each other's domestic politics, and the more they discuss their own, the better it will be for the friendship of the two nations, and for the improvement and stability of their institutions. Still, I cannot but lament the want of a public opportunity, before leaving this continent, of expressing my gratitude for the numberless courtesies, and the touching acts of kindness which I have experienced in my travels in the United States. Everywhere I have found myself among friends, and the further I traveled into the interior, the more did the hospitality and kindness of the people make me fancy myself at home. I shall ever remember this visit with feelings of pleasure and gratitude; and again thanking for the friendly reception I met with at West Roxbury, believe me, yours very truly.

S. D. BRADFORD, Esq. RICHARD COBDEN.

LIFE IN TEXAS—HORRIBLE MURDERS IN BRAZOS COUNTY.—Murders are plentiful in Texas. On Thursday, June 2, in Brazos county, Thos. BRUMFIELD was killed by a young man who called himself DAVIS, but his right name is PELTON. They were in the woods, at cards, a short distance from the house of LEWIS RECTORS. There were three other men present, who, being duly sworn, stated the amount of money up was $1 50. A difficulty arose as to how the game stood. BRUMFIELD drew a pistol upon PELTON, and told him that he would rather shoot his heart out than to eat. PELTON then drew a bowie-knife and stuck it in BRUMFIELD in sundry places, either of which was sufficient to cause death—one under the left arm, entering his lungs, the other in his right breast. He only lived about two minutes. The parties are strangers in this county. BRUMFIELD, we learn, lived near Groce's Retreat, Grimes County, and had started on a visit to see some friends, as we suppose, from circumstances. PELTON, we learn, has a family near Crockett. He was engaged as teamster in hauling rock for building the bridge across the Navisoto. A writ was had for him immediately, and he was searched for diligently and found, but made his escape into the Navisoto Bottom. Another man was also found dead on the east of Navisoto, a mile or two in Grimes County, on Tuesday morning, whose name is said to be LACKEY. Nothing definite as to the difficulty. His head is severely cut, and is said to have been done with a glass tumbler. It all grew out of drunkenness and cards. On the same day, about a half mile distant from where BRUMFIELD was killed, about thirty minutes after, N. C. MILLICAN was waylaid, and had his horse shot from under him with a shotgun—two shot striking him in his hip, though not inflicting a serious wound. This was done by a drunken man by the name of Jo UBBON. MILLICAN then left for his gun, and returned in a moment with a six-shooter and rifle, in company with WM. MAXFIELD and his rifle. UBBON was then shot at eight times by MAXFIELD and MILLICAN, but only one rifle-ball was shot through his abdomen, coming out six or eight inches from where it went in.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE WAR.—The Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Detroit, having received an authenticated copy of that letter, has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy and laity of his diocese, directing in what manner the instructions of the Pope shall be complied with. The Bishop apprizes the faithful that his Holiness grants an indulgence of three hundred days, in the accustomed form of the Church, to the same faithful, to be gained as often as they take part in and recite the above-mentioned prayers; and during the time of these prayers a plenary indulgence to be gained once only in the month, on that day on which, having duly purified themselves by sacramental confession, and being refreshed with the Most Holy Eucharist, they shall religiously visit some Church, and there offer up devout prayers to God with the same intention."

Rejected Cadets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If President BUCHANAN knew what disappointment he has caused the young gentlemen whose appointments to the Military Institution at West Point have been canceled by his order, it is possible, if no probable, that some different arrangement would be made. A very unjust act has been committed, not only against the candidates who were to have entered on the 20th of this month, but also against the cadets who expected to leave the Academy at the above-mentioned time. The greater part of the former have given up promising situations, and have devoted their time to preparing themselves for a successful course at West Point, and it comes hard upon them to have their hopes thus crushed. The latter, having made all their arrangements for their release from the severe course of discipline which they have undergone for the last four years, are also bitterly disappointed. But what has made the matter worse, is that the canceled appointments have not been fairly proportioned among the different States. For instance, in New York there are seven, whereas in Pennsylvania there are but three, though the number of the candidates from the latter State is greater than that from the former. We must not forget that Pennsylvania is the President's native State. One young man, having arrived from Washington Territory to report himself at the institution, is quietly told that his appointment is withdrawn. Another, to whom President BUCHANAN addressed these words, "I wish you a prosperous career," has likewise suffered. The sudden decision of Secretary FLOYD, who had already changed the course from five years to four, is as unaccountable as it is injurious to those personally interested, and I appeal to the upholders of our democratic Government, if any one man should have the power to trifle with the future career of so many youths? ONE OF THE INJURED.

Patent Suit Touching the Photographic Art.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the report of the motions in the suits of TOMLINSON *vs.* FREDRICKS, in the United States Circuit Court, your paper of Wednesday last states that the motions were denied, and the article referred to conveys the idea that the claim of the complainant was abandoned. This is a mistake. The motions were withdrawn after the nature of the defence had been learned from the reading of the affidavit of the defendant, but only for the purpose of renewing the motions on papers that should anticipate the proofs relied on by the defendant. This course is almost always necessary under the present Rules of the United States Circuit Court, as any lawyer practising in that Court knows. WM. A. TOMLINSON.

FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA.—Capt. CLARK, of the schooner *Julia M. Hallock*, reports that port as being very healthy, there being no sickness among the shipping or on shore, and no case of yellow fever heard of

(Advertisement.)

DR. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA,

is the

GREAT RENOVATOR OF THE BLOOD,

and the sovereign *remedy* for *eruptions of the skin*, and all forms of *cutaneous diseases*. When the blood becomes lifeless and stagnant, either from the effects of Spring, change of climate, want of exercise or the use of a uniform saline diet,

THIS COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA

will *renew the blood, cleanse the stomach*, carry off the *putrid humors, regulate the bowels*, and impart a tone of *vigor to the whole body*. Buy that only which has the signature of "S. P. TOWNSEND," and the certificate of

"JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., CHEMIST,"

on each bottle wrapper. *Be careful to use no other.*

Principal dépôt, No. 212 *Broadway, New-York.*

(Advertisement.)

BRADY'S GALLERIES.

Photographs,

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and 352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

(Advertisement.)

CROOK & DUFF,

Model Restaurant

TIMES Building,

New-York.

Dinner,

Breakfast and Tea.

Private Rooms for Parties.

(Advertisement.)

THE FIGHT HAS COMMENCED.—We are decidedly interested in the European war; yet our amusements excite us, business is active, and the demand for KNOX's Summer hats is greater than ever, thus showing that the bloody contest on the other side of the water does not absorb our entire attention. By the way, speaking of KNOX, it is as well to suggest to strangers visiting the City, that his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, is just the place for them to patronize.

(Advertisement.)

LOST—A small Leather Memorandum Book of Advertisements for different papers in New-York City, in going from the Livingston House, Brooklyn, across the South Ferry to the office of the *Daily Times*, taking an East Broadway stage from the ferry, or from the *Daily Times* to the office of the *Quadruple Constellation*, Spruce-street. If the finder will leave the same at the office of the *Daily Times*, a suitable reward will be given by the gentleman at the office.

(Advertisement.)

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Searching through skin and gland, nerve and muscle, to the very source and centre of external disease, this mild yet powerful vegetable salve effects a cure with amazing celerity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CARPET BUYERS.—Elegant Medallion Royal velvet, $1 12 to $1 50; English Brussels, $5 to $10; Beautiful Three-Ply Ingrain, $3 to $6; Oil Cloth, 61 to 71 cents per yard. Piano and Table Covers, &c. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes. No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 23.

$5 000 United St. 5s.'74	104	100 Harlem R. pref.	b60 35⅜
2 000 Tennessee 6s. '90	92⅞	400 do.	35⅛
500 N. C. State 6s	88	100 do.	b30 35⅛
26 000 Mo. State 6s	63½	100 do.	b30 35¼
5 000 do.	s15 88⅜	300 do.	s.0 35
5 000 do.	s30 88¾	5 Second av. R.	101
4 000 Virginia 6s	98⅜	100 Reading R.	s30 42
2 000 Cal. St. 7s. Bds.	85	100 do.	42⅛
1 000 Brock City & L. b3		100 do.	b60 42⅜
1,000 Buo. & Niv. 1st Mt.	105	100 do.	42⅝
1 000 H. Riv. 2d Mt. exint	91	50 Panama Railroad	116
10 000 Har. R. R. 3d Mtg.	74	50 do.	b60 aft. 10 116
5 000 do.	74¾	5 Third av Railroad	135
2,000 Mich. So. & N. Ia.	69	40 N. H. & Hart. R.	123
4,000 Ill. Central Bds	94	50 Mich. Cen. R.	b60 40
11,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Mtg	91	50 do.	b60 39⅝
5 Bank State N. Y.	89¾	40 do.	39¾
20 Del. & Hud. Canal Co	91¾	5 do.	39⅞
15 Pacific M. S. Co.	68½	10 do.	40
5 do.	68¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	27⅝
100 N. Y. Central R.	73⅜	150 do.	28¾
100 do.	s2 73⅝	500 Mich So. & N. I. G. S.	27⅜
60 do.	73⅝	100 do.	b60 27¾
100 do.	s30 72⅞	100 Ill. Central R.	59
100 do.	s40 72¾	10 Ch., Col. & Cin. R.	96⅞
280 Erie Railroad	6¼	500 Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 63
850 do.	6	50 do.	63⅛
5 Hudson River R.	31⅜	50 do.	63¼
166 Harlem Railroad	10	50 do.	63⅜
200 Cleve. & Toledo R.	25⅜	100 do.	63⅝
350 Chi. & Rock I. R.	58⅜	100 do.	s30 63¾
50 do.	s30 58⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo St. 6s	s10 88⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R.	s60 31¼
25,000 do.	86¾	100 do.	31⅜
25,000 do.	s15 86⅞	100 Reading Railroad	42⅛
3 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	92⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R.	39⅜
1,000 Michigan 6s	102	200 M. S. & N. Ia G. S.	s20 27⅜
6,000 Virginia 6s	98¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	b60 64
4 600 E. & 4th M. R.	38	400 Clev. & Toledo R.	25⅝
250 Canton Company	19	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.	b30 58⅝
6 Pac. M. St. Co.	68⅜	107 Mil. & Miss R.	3
50 N. Y. Cen. R.	b30 73¾	400 La Crosse & Mil. R.	3⅝
100 Harlem Railroad	10		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$1 000 Tennessee 6s	89	20 Excel. F. I. Co.	106¾
3,000 Cleve. & Tol. 7s	67	10 Sixth avenue R.	13⅜
3,000 Ohio 6s	94 m. 5s	10 American Coal Co.	35½
2 000 D., M. & T. R. 7s	52	15 West (Mass.) I. Co.	100
2,000 Memphis City 6s	63	50 Adriatic Fire I. Co.	87
600 N. Y. M. I. S. of '58	5¾	15 Mer. Mu. Ins. Co.	111¼
800 At. M. I. S. of '59	80	10 do.	110¾
600 S. M. I. S. of '53	79	10 Artisans' Bank	93
10 Common. Bank	99¾	10 Union Bank	93
10 Exchange F. I. Co.	103¾	10 National Bank	101
20 Home Fire Ins. Co.	175	15 Colum. Ms. Ins. Co.	110½
50 Mer. Ma. Ins. Co.	117¾	80 Everett F. Ins. Co.	52
20 East River F. I. Co.	114	10 Great West. Is. Co.	126½
20 Grocers' F. I. Co.	110		

THURSDAY, June 23—P. M.

The telegraph from New-Orleans, this afternoon, reports the California mail steamer, of June 6, as having passed the Bay of Tehuantepec, on the Pacific, bound for Panama, with *twenty-six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars* in Gold and a thousand passengers. If there be no mistake in the telegraphic figure, this will give over $2,000,000 to New-York, by the *Moses Taylor*, to arrive early next week, and about $500,000 or $600,000 to England, direct from the Isthmus. The sum total is, we believe, the heaviest semi-monthly shipment yet made from San Francisco by a single steamer.

In our Money and Exchange Market, to-day, there is more doing by the Importers in the way of paying in Custom Duties, than in preparations for the next packet. Three steamer cargoes of Dry Goods are now being entered, and the cash received at the Sub-Treasury is, for Customs, $319,000. The Exchanges for the *Fulton*, sailing for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday, are dull, although rates are maintained to near the Specie standard. We hear of about $300,000 in Gold engaged, thus far. Advices have been received of the first shipments to this port of Spanish Gold from Havana, on account of the excessive rates of Exchange on New-York at that point. They embrace 14,000 doubloons (or ounces,) equal to about $250,000. We also learn that about $400,000 will be paid into the Mint at New-Orleans instead of New-York, on account of the new Treasury Bills awarded on Monday, because of the ruling of Exchange in favor of New-York. In Demand Loans to-day, transactions have been made by borrowers at 5½ ₱ cent. with some of the Trust Companies and with the Bankers in the Foreign business, and 6 ₱ cent. at Bank. The payments to the Government on account of Treasury Bills are so gradual, and the export demand for Gold this week so moderate, that the market works steadily. The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury are $222,000, and the balance this afternoon stands $5,129,654, or about $450,000 increase over yesterday's balance, and $1,525,000 over the amount held at the close of last week. The failure of Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., dealers in Domestic Exchange and Land Warrants, No. 9 Wall-street, is announced to-day; the liabilities of the firm not yet known. Their correspondence was principally with Philadelphia and the West.

The Stock Market continues dull, and the speculation on the Exchange is principally for the decline; though with the exception of one or two of the Western Stocks and Pacific Mail and Panama prices yield but little, as compared with Wednesday's sales. In State Securities, Missouris are ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. better, and Tennessees and Virginias firm. There was also a demand for Californias at 85 and Michigans at 102 ₱ cent. Erie Fourth mortgage improved ½@1 ₱ cent. from the previous sales. New-York Central shares closed 73⅜ ₱ cent., about the same as yesterday, the transactions in the stock much reduced from last week, partly on account of the difficulty experienced by speculative sellers in commanding the cash certificates for delivery. Harlem Third mortgages in demand at 74@74¼ ₱ cent., while the Preference and Common shares were ¼@½ ₱ cent. lower than yesterday. Reading keeps firm, and is now 7 ₱ cent. above the lowest next price, caused by the recent failure of an old and prominent Broker in Philadelphia, who we hear to-day, has resumed his seat at the Stock Exchange in that city. Pacific Mail was sold down to 66¾, seller 60 days this afternoon, and the cash stock, in consequence, offered at 67¾ ₱ cent. Rock Island and Galena and Chicago Shares were steady, while Michigan Guaranteed and Michigan Central were further depressed ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. below the cheap sales of yesterday. The general market closed dull.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. W. COUSLAND & Co., of *Hewit's Weekly Bank Note Detecter*, on the principle of presenting by photograph *fac similes* of all the genuine bank notes in the United States and Canada. The work is handsomely got up in quarto form, and is sold for 25 cents the number, at No. 9 Nassau-street, under DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.'s Bank.

At a Stockholders' meeting of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, held in Peoria on the 15th inst., the following gentl